DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 245 946 SO 015 611

TITLE Black Americans and the Struggle for Excellence in Education. Annual Observance, Black History Month, February, 1984.
INSTITUTION Detroit Public Schools, Mich. Dept. of Curriculum Development Services.
PUB DATE 84
NOTE 102p.; Photographs and drawings may not reproduce clearly.
PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Black Achievement; *Black History; Black Studies; Community Resources; *Cultural Education; Elementary Secondary Education; Exhibits; Films; Inventions; Lesson Plans; Museums; Orchestras; Popular Culture; *Publicity; Resource Materials; School Community Programs
IDENTIFIERS Michigan (Detroit); Sample Materials

ABSTRACT

Activities and resources used in observance of Black History Month (February, 1984) are presented. Although much of the document focuses on Detroit, Michigan, the guide can be used as a model for black history observance in other states. Following specific suggestions for school and individual observance of Black History Month, the guide presents an annotated chronology of the black experience in Detroit, 1736-1870. Programs and fliers announcing scheduled activities include announcements of museum exhibits, specially broadcast television and radio programs, Afro-American museum exhibits, an organization for research and preservation of Afro-American family history, a month-long series in the "Detroit Free Press," a school district theatrical performance, a Detroit Symphony Orchestra production entitled "Classical Roots," a high school music production, and a Detroit Historical Department exhibit. Illustrated Afro-Amerian biographical materials are followed by a section on student information resources which lists black historical sites in Detroit, black inventors/inventions, sample lesson plans/activities, African recipes, and information about a cultural research and development center and a Black McDonald's Owner's Association. The document concludes with a list of film and filmstrip titles related to black history. (LH)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED245946

Annual Observance
Black History Month
February, 1984

The theme for the 1984 observance of Black History Month is:

"BLACK AMERICANS AND THE STRUGGLE FOR EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION"

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
X Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Norman McRae
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL STUDIES
OFFICE OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES
DETROIT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SO 015 611

A MIND IS A TERRIBLE THING TO WASTE

A mind is a terrible thing to waste
Yes...the wide world over,
Like seed dried up and never used
And the land never again plowed over.

Like a mill...that's not producing
...While industry sits and waits,
Waiting for that product
...That will open up it's gates.

Like an arid land awaiting
...The irrigating stream,
The mind just sits there muddling
...The vision of a dream...

Like a windmill on a windy day
Whose innards do not function,
Traffic lights not stopping or going
At each and every junction...

Like generators not running
To provide our lights and power,
A mind not working to its potential
Is like a waste of kilowatt hours.

Black or white, red, brown or yellow
...What ever color the face,
A mind not functioning, that could be qualified
...Can never assume its rightful place.

So let us now in understanding...
Cast all barriers aside,
And let us truly in accord...
Propagate education world wide.

Yes a mind is a terrible thing to waste
Like not giving tomorrows a chance to be
A mind is a terrible thing to waste
...Don't let it be wasted by you and me.

- Floyd M. Fowler, Jr.
Copyright January, 1983

NON-DISCRIMINATION STATEMENT

The Board of Education of the School District of the City of Detroit does not discriminate against, deny benefits to or exclude participation by any person in its programs, activities or employment on the basis of race, sex, color, national origin, creed, religion or handicap.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Specific suggestions for school and individual classroom observance of Black History Month..... 1

A Chronology of the Black Experience in Detroit 1736 - 1870 by Norman McRae, Ph.D. 4

Scheduled Activities
Detroit Historical Museum 17
Children's Museum..... 18
Channel 56 19
Radio Station WDTR.....21
Afro-American Museum 23
Your Heritage House 24
Detroit Public Library 25
Detroit Free Press 27
Highland Park School District.....29
Detroit Symphony Orchestra 30
Department of Music Education 31
Detroit Historical Department 32

Afro-American Biographical Materials
Michigan Consolidated Gas Company 33
Biographical Materials 36
Blacks in Michigan History 42

Student Information Resources
Black Historical Sites 50
Black Inventors/Inventions 53
Sample Lesson Plans/Activities 66
African Recipes 72
About Kabaz 75
The Black McDonald's Owners Association 77

Audio-Visual Resources
Films 78
Filmstrips 79

In addition to the Black History Month Guide for 1984, schools may secure teaching guides that have activities in them. The Department of Social Studies has the following guides for distribution: 1) Teaching Guide on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., 2) Teaching Guide on Paul Robeson, 3) Teaching Guide on Malcolm X, 4) Teaching Guide on the Buffalo Soldiers (in limited supply).

The Department of Social Studies provides technical assistance to those schools requesting this service.

Other activities: One scholar from a Detroit Public High School will be selected to participate in the 1984 National "Know Your Heritage" All Star Finals. This is a TV game show on African-American History. It is sponsored by Central City Marketing, Inc., of Chicago, Illinois.

SUBJECT: BLACK HISTORY MONTH, FEBRUARY, 1984

FROM : Department of Social Studies

TO : Area Superintendents, All Principals

DATE : 1984

For the year 1984, the month of February is being designated as Black History Month. This annual observance was launched in 1926 by the outstanding Black historian, Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson, founder of the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, also known as the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

Observances developed for Black History Month provide an opportunity to culminate and give special emphasis to the schools' ongoing instruction in Black History. These observances present additional opportunities for schools and individual classes to acquaint other students and the community with the schools' program in Afro-American history and culture.

This program is an integral part of the social studies program of study. The new textbook adoptions and the supplementary materials which are available in all schools, have strengthened the program and made it possible to incorporate this area of study into the total social studies program.

Suggestions for the Observance of Black History Month

During Black History Month schools and individual classes may carry on a variety of activities related to the study of Black history and culture. Observances for the month may include:

A. Parents' meetings highlighting Black History Month. The month offers an excellent and extended opportunity to inform the community about the variety of materials distributed to and acquired by the schools and the types of inclusions in the program of study regarding Black history and culture. A display of these materials and a discussion of the instructional program by the school administration and teaching staff can be very informative.

B. Classroom and hall displays of the books, pamphlets, picture packets, bulletins, and teachers' guides that relate to Afro-American history and culture that are available in all schools.

C. Displays of students' work related to this area of study.

D. Auditorium and classroom programs in the form of culminating activities which present various aspects of the study of African history and the roles of Blacks in American history.

E. Class discussions during the month on such topics as:

. *Why knowledge of Black history is important in understanding world and United States history.*

- *Specific contributions which have come out of Africa which have affected world and American events or culture.*

- *The changes that have occurred in the attitudes of Blacks and whites as a result of their study of Afro-American history.*

- *The role of Blacks in various areas of American history and their impact on American history.*

- *How the study of Black history helps develop an understanding of racial interactions in the United States.*

- *The history of the civil rights movement in the United States, the progress which has been made, and the problems which remain to be solved.*

- *Black Americans who have attained positions of authority and influence, and the impact they are making on American culture and thinking.*

- *Challenges the present poses for Black Americans and possible solutions.*

- *The research and work done in the area of Afro-American history by outstanding Black historians, such as Carter G. Woodson, Benjamin Quarles, John Hope Franklin, Edgar A. Toppin, Arna Bontemps, and others.*

- *Implications of the information contained in new books on Black history, such as Roots and The Exodusters.*

F. Studies of African artistic expression and visits to the African Exhibit at the Detroit Institute of Arts.

G. Studies of African rhythms, music, and musical instruments, and visits to the Children's Museum to observe the instrument collection and learn more about their use.

H. Visits to the International Afro-American Museum to view the exhibits relative to Black history.

I. Visits to the Detroit Historical Museum to view the exhibits of Afro-American history.

J. Classroom adoption of a country in Africa for research purposes. During the month, information such as area, population, resources, industry, lifestyle, government and educational system could be obtained and presented to school population.

K. Dramatic readings of famous speeches by Black Americans.

L. Dramatic presentations prepared for school assemblies:

Example: Montgomery Bus Boycott

M. Students research and write reports about famous blacks, historic and contemporary. Class sharing.

N. Quizzes, competitive activities for meaningful rewards (books, etc.). Categories could include the following:

-Civil Rights
-Slavery
-Harlem Renaissance
-etc.

O. "Who Am I" games in which limited information about a personality is given to student who then must guess the identity.

P. Guest speakers who have expertise in Black history address student body.

A Chronology of the Black Experience in Detroit
1736 - 1870 *by Norman McRae, Ph.D.*

October, 1736, The first written evidence of a black person in Detroit was in the records of Father Daniel who gave last rites to an "unknown negresse" who had died during the month.

1736, Friar Bonaventure Leonard baptized two black males who were the property of Louis Campean.

1750, The French authorities took the first census in Detroit. Their findings revealed that there were 483 inhabitants in "ville de troit," 33 of whom were slaves. The census enumerators, however, made no distinction between black or Indian slaves. The name often used to designate Indian slaves was Panis.

April 10, 1752, Charles, a black slave belonging to Albert Parent's widow, married Suzanne-Margurite, an Indian slave also owned by Madonna Parent.

July 7, 1760, An English firm Phyn and Ellice, in Schenectady, N.Y. begins to sell Indian trade goods and purchase first in the Detroit area. This firm also used slave labor in order to cut costs and liquid assets.

July 7, 1760, The Phyn and Ellice Letterbook provides a unique view of their business operations.

Schenectady New York
7 July, 1760

Mr. H. Levy,—

Before this reaches you we hope every former order will be completed. Above we send you a small memorandum which we beg you'll execute immediately on receipt....We shall be pleased to hear how beaver is selling...If you have wampum, pipes and moons, you may send 'em by first opportunity, and we'll make a trial of them at Detroit this winter....

Yours, & c. *P. & E.*

P.S. Do not fail to purchase the blacks by first opportunity, as the person for whom they are, has contracted to deliver them at Detroit early in the fall.

June 24, 1774, Ann Wyley a black slave owned by the firm of Abbott and Finchley, and Jean Baptiste Contencineau, an employee of this firm, burned it down in order to conceal their theft.

August, 1779, Jean Baptiste Pointe Du Sable, Merchant Man of Means, First Permanent Resident of Chicago, and "thought to be an American spy," was captured by the British at the River Du Chemin (Calumet River) and eventually brought to Detroit as a captive. As a prisoner he was paroled with unlimited privileges.

September 1, 1779, The following excerpt from a Lieutenant in the King's Regiment gives us the British view of Du Sable.

"I had the negro, Baptiste Point au Sable brought prisoner (to Detroit) from the River Du Chemin. Corporal Tascon, who commanded the party, very prudently prevented the Indians from burning his home, or doing him any injury; he secured his packs, etc., with which he takes with him from

Michilimackinac. The Negro, since his imprisonment, has in every respect behaved in a manner becoming to a man in his situation, and has many friends who give him a good character."

1780, Captain Henry Bird, a British Officer led a war party consisting mostly of Indians into Kentucky to attack American Settlements. Captain Bird's party brought Mrs. Agnes LaForce, her children and their wives and husbands, as well as slaves, and cattle.

1780, Later the LaForce family was shipped to Montreal but their property including slaves and cattle were divided among the British officers and Indians. Mrs. LaForce's plight, soon became a cause celebre. When Sir Frederick Haldimand, Governor of Upper Canada, learned of the case, in outrage, he order the commandant in Detroit to send him information about the LaForce slaves. The commandant replied that the slaves could not be returned, but obligingly enclosed a list of the slaves and their new owners.

List of Slaves Formerly the Property of Mrs. Agnes LaForce and in Possession of Others:

Negro	*Scipio*	*in*	*possession*	*of*	*Simon Girty*
do	*Tim*	"	"	"	*Mr. LeDuc*
do	*Ishener*	"	"	"	*do do*
do	*Stephen*	"	"	"	*Captain Graham*
do	*Joseph*	"	"	"	*Captain Elliot*
do	*Peggy*	"	"	"	*do do*
do	*Job*	"	"	"	*Mr. Baby*
do	*Hannah*	"	"	"	*Mr. Fisher*
do	*Candis*	"	"	"	*Captain McKee*
do	*Bess,*	*Grace, Rachel, Patrick, Indians*			

1780, William Tucker purchases a female slave named Hannah.

1782, Alexander and William Macomb used the services of a German physician, George Christian Anthon to maintain their slave's health. Dr. Anthon's treatment ranged from applying lotion to Nancy's sore throat to dressing the sore leg of a "negro boy." Dr. Anthon also pulled teeth. One treatment that he seems to have used often was inducing vomiting.

1784, Slaves were recognized as property and as such were used as wages, collateral for loans and mortgages, guarantees for sales and gifts. On August 14, 1784, Captain Bird of the LaForce affair sold his black slave, Esther, and her male child to a free blackman named William Lee in consideration for him having cleared sixteen acres of land.

1784, Josephte Hippolite, a black woman owned property on the south side of the Detroit River. Her neighbors were James Donaldson and Pierre Meloche. Madame Hippolite's marital status, where she came from, and what happened to her are unknown and must wait for further research on the subject.

1784, William Tucker purchased a slave named Peter Denison. He

was the son of Lisette and Scipio Denison, slaves belonging to William Macomb.

1785, Peter Denison and Hannah were married. Three children, Elizabeth, James, and Scipio, were born to them prior 1793. Another son, Peter, was born after this date.

1785, Earlier records show that when slaves were baptized, their Godparents were French. Around this time a new trend emerged. For example: two unnamed slave parents belonging to Captain William Caldwell gave birth to a son named Pierre. The infant was baptized on January 26, 1785. Both Godparents were slaves, LaFerte and Geneieve, a mulatto, were owned by Duperon Baby.

February 26, 1786, Charles and Louise were married. They were the property of Jean Baptiste Meloche.

January 1, 1787, John Askins inventoried his human property and estimated that they had increased in value to 760 pounds in New York currency. His inventory included five blacks and one panis. They were Jupiter valued at 150 pounds; Tom at 140; George, only a boy, 90; Susannah, and her two children, 130; Mary 100; and Sam, Askin's panis blacksmith, 150.

1787, The government of Upper Canada (Ontario) awarded James Robertson Lot 81 in the new settlement at Detroit. Robertson, a free black, had fought for the British during the Revolutionary War. He had been a private in Colonel John Butler's Queen's Rangers.

October 22, 1793, Frank, a twelve year old slave, was purchased at a slave auction by James Duperon Baby for 213 pounds in New York currency.

1793, The Canadian Parliament abolished slavery. The law decreed that those slaves still in Upper Canada would remain in bondage until they became 25. This law did not suppress slavery; it only prohibited the importation of slaves into Canada.

June 24, 1793, Jacob Young, a free black man, purchased a tract of land in Detroit from Joseph Bourdeaux. In 1800, Young sold his property to John Connelly.

November 22, 1795, Francois, a black male, and Therese, a mulatto female, were the godparents of a black infant named Charles whose mother was a slave of Mecoux.

July, 1796, When the slave inventory of wealthy William Macomb was published, it showed that the late merchant owned 26 slaves valued at 1,635 pounds, New York currency.

Estimation of the Slaves
of the Late William Macomb

	New York Currency
Scipio	*130*
Toni	*100*

Guy	*100*
Charles	*100*
Jerry	*100*
Ben	*100*
Tim Gurty	*130*
Bob	*60*
Tim	*60*
Antoine	*80*
Lizette Wife of Scipio	*80*
Charlotte Wife to Jerry and Her Two Children	*100*
Bea and Her Three Children	*135*
Phoebe and One Child	*100*
Fanny	*80*
Jenny and Two Young Children	*80*
Betta 9 years old	*50*

June 5, 1805, The first written anti-slavery protest happened this year when Anthony Smith, a free black, tried to capitalize on the anti-slavery sentiment implied in the Northwest Ordinance and sought to free his wife and children. On this date A.W.J. Hill sent the following letter to Jacques Lapell, the owner of Smith's wife and children.

Sir:

Anthony Smith, a black man, has applied to me to release (to) him, his wife and children from slavery. He says you told them as slaves. As you must be sensible as well as myself, that slavery is prohibited by the Ordinance which forms this territory you cannot hold them as such. By giving his wife and children to him now, you will save yourself much trouble and expense. If you refuse I shall immediately commence suit, which will be expensive to you and will surely recover them in August.

I am very respectfully
your servant
A.W.J. Hill
Attorney for the plaintiff.

1806, After the fire of June 11, 1805, the federal government passed the Land Act of 1806. Blacks in Detroit were not specifically mentioned in the act nor were they excluded from obtaining donation lots in the emerging city.

September, 1807, Peter and Hannah Denison sued their former owner Mrs. Catherine Tucker in Territorial Court in order to gain the freedom of their four children Elizabeth, James, Scipio and Peter.

September, 1807, Judge Woodward's ruling in Tucker versus Denison was a seminal one in that it established the parameters for determining the legal status of slavery in Michigan Territory.

Judge Woodward ruled that those individuals who were not enslaved prior to July 11, 1796, could not be held in bondage after that time and could not be subjected to twenty-five more years of slavery. In his decision, Judge Woodward placed blacks in two categories. The first category was absolute and unqualified slavery. It included those

individuals born prior to 1793. These unfortunate persons were assigned to slavery for life. The second category, qualified slavery, included those individuals born after July 11, 1796. Persons with this classification could be held in bondage until they were twenty-five years old. In the case of Denison versus Tucker, Judge Woodward found that Elizabeth, James, and Scipio Denison were in the state of absolute and unqualified, and were restored to the Tucker heirs for life. Peter Denison Junior was in the state of qualified slavery and was restored to the Tucker heirs until he was twenty-five years old.

October 29, 1807, Almost a month after the Tucker decision, Richard Pattinson appeared before Peter Audrain, Justice of the Peace for the districts of Huron and Detroit. Pattinson, a Canadian merchant from Sandwich, Upper Canada, was attempting to recover some of his slaves who had fled to Michigan Territory. In his affidavit, Pattinson reported that his mulatto, Jenny, and a panis, Joseph Quinn, had run away in the fall of 1806. In the affidavit, Jenny was described as twenty years old, "five feet, six inches high, strait and well made," and Joseph Quinn's age was reported as eighteen years old. This legal document stated that both pieces of Pattinson's property were in Detroit and requested that the court apprehend the fugitives and return them to their owner.

The final step in the recovery process was an appearance before Judge Woodward in Territorial Supreme Court. Pattinson, probably influenced by the verdict in Denison versus Tucker retained both attorneys in the case. On October 23, 1807, Elijah Brush and Harris H. Hickman appeared before Judge Woodward and presented a motion to apprehend the fugitives.

Judge Woodward denied the motion and issued the following opinion: Under International Law, there should be reciprocity between nations in the form of written agreements so that property belonging to a citizen of another country can be restored to him and vice versa. At this time, there is no obligation to do so because there are no laws or treaties regarding the lawful exchange of property between the United States and Canada. The right to hold an individual as property only exists in statutes and not in common law. The principle of common law is not applicable in this case. Slavery can exist in Michigan Territory only when the slave in question was held in slavery by British settlers within the boundaries of this territory on July 11, 1796 or was a fugitive from another territory or state within the boundaries of the United States of America. Fugitives are returned to other states and territories under the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793 and this legal principle does not apply to foreign countries unless there is a treaty between that country and the United States.

1808, Ann Hall and her daughter Nancy, both free mulattoes received donation lots.

1808, The first black leader in Detroit was Peter Denison Senior. Governor Hull selected Denison to lead the black militia composed mostly of escaped slaves from Canada. Their mission was to protect citizens and property from violence and vandalism perpetrated by

some Indians in the area. Denison was well suited to lead the black militia. It appeared that he was well liked by many of the important white citizens in the Detroit area. Moreover, the twenty-one years that he spent as William Tucker's slave, as well as the year with the Brush family, taught him to survive in the white man's world. Denison's life on the Tucker farm helped him acquire some knowledge of Indian life and culure and was possibly fluent in their languages. In addition, Denison probably acquired the skill of using and maintaining fire arms. The fact that Denison often transported produce from the Tucker farm to Detroit by boat indicates that he probably knew how to handle a boat and navigate water routes around the Detroit area. Finally, Denison had courage! This was highlighted by his decision to sue Catherine Tucker for his children's freedom and when the decision went against him, he probably helped two of them escape to Canada. It took courage to do that in those days.

April 6, 1809, Pompey Abbott, a black servant for the Abbott family, purchased lot 24 in section seven.

September 10, 1813, Commodore Oliver Hazzard Perry and his ships fought and destroyed the British fleet off the island of Put-in-Bay. In Perry's command there were approximately four hundred men — one hundred of whom were black. Cyrus Tiffany, Jessie Wale and Abraham Chase were three of the black men who fought in the Battle of Lake Erie and were among the heroes of the day. Perry's victory gave America control of Lake Erie, the Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, and Lake Huron. This victory made it possible for American forces to recapture Detroit and chase the British army into Canada.

November 1, 1815, The Territorial Legislature unveiled section 59 of the Michigan Territorial Laws which decreed that Negro, Indians, and mulatto slaves convicted of non-capital crimes would be given corporal punishment, "short of being detrimental to life and limb" rather than being sentenced to jail. The sentencing of slaves would be at the direction of the court. The law also provided that no more than 39 "stripes" could be administered for one offense. This law was usually enforced at a shipping post located in the old market at the center of Woodward below Jefferson Avenue. Petty criminals as well as misbehaving servants and slaves were shipped for non-capital crimes and misdemeanors or leased to anyone for contract labor or were put to work on the streets of Detroit.

1815, Solomon Sibley helped Elizabeth Denison to purchase 48½ acres of land in Oakland County for two hundred and twenty-six dollars and twenty-five cents.

August 14, 1816, Scipio Denison married Charlotte Paul. She was seventeen years old and was given in matrimony by her father, Charles Paul.

1816, John R. Williams purchased donation lots from blacks. April 13, Williams purchased lot 70 in section seven from Thomas Parker. On June 17, Williams purchased lot 79 in section eight from Ann Hall.

1820, By this time, there were one hundred and seventy-four blacks in Detroit. The black population was not yet large enough to support a black church movement when one considers that a sizable number of the black population was still Roman Catholic and would not be inclined to support any Protestant movement. There did not seem to be any kind of black leadership. It seemed as though Detroit had one hundred and seventy-four black individuals who were trying to survive as best they could. The issues of colonization, suffrage, emigration, black churches, black leaders and schools for black children were not germane to their existence.

1821, The Detroit Gazette published this story about an alleged occurrence that was supposed to be humorous, but in reality, it said a great deal about the perception many white persons led of black people at the time:

> *By an act of this territory, a justice of the peace may upon conviction sentence to be employed at labor for three months or punish by whipping any idle vagrant. Last summer a vagabond was offered for sale at the market house and some wags on the steamboat 'Walk in the Water,' persuaded a colored man to buy him. A black man actually purchased the vagrant's service for ten days and paid one dollar. The outlaw (New York) Repository has published a story regarding this affair which has been sent all over the United States. It resulted in sending from the territory very many drunkards and vagabonds.*

1824, The number of advertisements for fugitive slaves in the Detroit Gazette increased during the early eighteen twenties. Hugh Gordon of Missouri Territory offered a one hundred dollar reward for the return of Joshua. Edward B. Jackson of Clarksburg, Virginia, advertised for two fugitives bondsmen and offered a reward of five hundred dollars for their recapture. This advertisement regarding two fugitives from Virginia illustrates an interesting practice in a day when there was no telegraph system. All newspapers were urged to copy and publish the information contained in the fugitive slave advertisement and send their bills and a copy of the advertisement to the Independent Virginian in Clarksburg, Virginia. H.V. Somerville of Cincinnati offered two hundred dollars for the return of his slave, Hamlet. He blamed Hamlet's defection on "the advice of evil disposed persons." Lucy Young of Fayette County, Kentucky, promised a reward of fifty dollars for the recovery of her slave, Phil, who could read and write. John Elliott, living near Richmond, Virginia, offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the return of his slave, Sandy.

1824, Elizabeth Denison left the service of the Brush family and went to work for the Solomon Sibley household. She had returned to Detroit from Canada during the War of 1812.

1824, Solomon Sibley drafted the indentured papers for Eastman Denison, Scipio's son and Charles R. Brush of Green Bay, Wisconsin.

April, 1827, A Law to Regulate Black and Mulattoes and to Punish Persons Who Kidnapped Them was enacted. This law decreed that

before January 1, 1828, every black or mulatto person who resided in Michigan Terriroty at the time this bill became a law was required to go to the clerk of the county court and record their name and the names of any children along with the proof of birth in Michigan Territory or produce free papers. The clerk was required to collect a fee of twelve and one-half cents for each name recorded. After January 1, 1828, every black or mulatto who came into the territory must post a bond with the clerk in the sum of five hundred dollars. In 1828, five hundred dollars was a princely sum of money. Few, if any, blacks posted this bond. However, by invoking this law, any undesirable black person could be forced to leave the town and territory. In reality, this law was designed to regulate and prohibit blacks from coming into Michigan.

September 25, 1827, Elizabeth Denison and Scipio Forth were married at Saint Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

1830, There is a shortage of historical data about black people in Detroit during this period. This paucity of data can be attributed to the fact that most of the working-class people of Detroit between 1815 and 1833 were not literate and therefore, left few if any diaries, account books, and correspondence telling about themselves and their activities. Moreover, slavery in Michigan was never as institutionalized or complex as slavery in the South where a large number of slaves worked on plantations and extensive records had to be kept to ensure cost effectiveness. Another aspect of southern slavery, but missing in Michigan slavery, was the sub-industry that perpetuated the "peculiar institution": auctioneers, slave catchers, slave dealers and the bureaucracy needed for maintaining slaves in an urban environment. As thinking, feeling human beings, black people in Detroit had opinions and beliefs regarding slavery, survival in Detroit, prejudice, racism and one of the key issues of the day—colonization. As of now, there are no records of these feelings.

June 21, 1831, Madison J. Lightfoot and Tabitha Smith were married at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

July 3, 1831, Rutha and Thornton Blackburn ran away from their masters in Louisville, Kentucky and came to Detroit.

1831, The Nat Turner Rebellion scared this nation's soul. There was violent reaction in the North as well as the South. An examination of this newspaper over a three-month period shows no irate letters crying for reprisals against blacks in Detroit and no reported acts of violence against blacks in the name of the fallen Southampton partiots and no announcement of indignation meetings or meetings of the lyceum to discuss the question of Nat Turner's Rebellion. There are no records of what some preachers might have said in their pulpits or whether blacks in Detroit were afraid of reprisals.

April 27, 1832, William Butler, a black man, appeared before the appropriate officials at First Baptist Church, was found worthy

of salvation and was granted membership. Two days later, he was baptized by Elder Twiss.

October 6, 1832, By this time six unsual black people had died. The unique feature of this group was that they were eighty years of age or older, and all had probably been slaves at one time. When they died, four were still slaves, but two were not. Jean Baptiste was eighty years old when he died. He was the slave of William Park and was buried on March 24, 1808. Lina, the property of James May, was eighty years old when she died and was buried June 27, 1813. Two months later, Felicite, was also eighty years of age when she died and was the property of Charles Poupart-Laboise, and was buired on August 27, 1813. Ciconai, apparently a free black male, ninety years old, was buried on October 3, 1820. Marie-Louise Chauvin, an eighty-three year old mulatto, belonging to Chauvin, was buried in 1826. The final member of this cohort was Jenny, a ninety-year-old black woman who was apparently free. She was buried on October 6, 1832.

June 15, 1833, Benjamin G. Weir and Talbot Oldham representing the Blackburns' owners had the Blackburns arrested and confined in jail under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793.

June 17, 1833, A mob of blacks from Detroit and Canada surrounded the jail demanding the release of the Blackburns. Mrs. Blackburn and a Mrs. French exchanged clothing. Mrs. Blackburn was quickly taken across the river to Canada where she was free.

June 18, 1833, There was a mini riot at the jail and Thornton Blackburn is aided in his escape to Canada. In Canada, the Blackburns were put in jail. The state of Michigan tried to extradite them but the Canadian Government would not do so. The Canadians contended that by escaping from bondage and becoming fugitive slaves, the Blackburns were guilty of no crimes because slavery was abolished in Canada. Moreover, there was no treaty between them.

July, 1833, A citizen's committee formed to study the Blackburn Riot and gave its report. It reported that the city officials had acted legally and responsibly and the fault lay with those irresponsible blacks who disrupted the public order.

August, 1833, The Blackburns were released from jail in Sandwich, Upper Canada and elected to ramain in Canada. They lived in Amherstburg for a short while, but moved to Toronto where they became well-to-do-citizens. For their fellow blacks in Detroit, however, life was not as rewarding. Some blacks paid a heavy price for their galvanic action. Some were placed in jail and paid onerous fines. Some were banished from the town and moved elsewhere. For some years afterwards, employers would not hire blacks and "Negrophobia" within the city escalated. Nevertheless, the foundation was laid to build a black community and 1833 was the watershed that marked its real beginning.

1834, Seymour Finney, a white abolitionist, came to Detroit from Western New York. He owned a hotel and livery stable. As legend would have it, many fugitives have laid hidden and huddled in fear in Finney's stable while the man who owned and pursued them dined in splendor in Finney's hotel.

1835, Blacks in Detroit attempted to form a temperance union.

February, 1836, Black men and women in Detroit laid the cornerstone for the foundation for the black community when thirteen of them resigned from First Baptist Church and submitted a petition to the state legislature to form the Society of Second Baptist Church. The thirteen people who signed the petition were Robert Allen, Jacob Brown, William Brown, Daniel Buckman, Richard Evans, Mr. and Mrs. George French, Mr. and Mrs. Madison J. Lightfoot, William Nash, Benjamin Read, Samuel Robinson and William C. Munroe who was elected as the church's first pastor.

1837, Marked the year in which white Detroiters founded the first anti-slavery society. It was at a time when the Free Press was still publishing advertisements for the recapture of fugitive slaves.

1839, Francis Johnson, the famous black composer and trumpeter, came to Detroit at the request of the Brady Guards. In many ways, Francis Johnson was comparable to Duke Ellington. Although they wrote different kinds of music and performed on different instruments, both musicians were creative geniuses.

1839, The Society of Second Baptist Church met at their meeting housed on Fort Street between Beaubien and Saint Antoine Streets on March 18, in order to organize the Second Baptist Church. Reverend William C. Munroe was still the pastor and the first trustees were elected. They were George French, Richard Evans, Robert Allen, William Brown, Samuel Robinson, Jacob Brown, Madison Lightfoot, Daniel Buckman, and William Nash. By 1845, there was a colored Methodist Episcopal Church on Fort Street not far from Second Baptist Church. The methodist church was located in a small frame building that once belonged to the city and had been founded in 1839. The basement of the Second Baptist Church also served as the location for the "colored" school in Detroit. The public school system in Detroit was started in the early eighteen forties and was segregated. At that time, the only education for black students was in its basement.

1839, Most black men in Detroit either worked as laborers on the docks or as hired hands and servants. Several had jobs as boatmen, teamsters. Some were self-employed as caterers, barbers, hair-dressers and performers.

1839, Blacks in Detroit celebrated the abolition of slavery in the West Indies. This celebration took the form of a religious observance and other activities deemed appropriate for the occasion.

1839, Henry was a fugitive slave from Saint Louis who was captured in Detroit. Henry was given due process, but unlike the Blackburns, he was guarded by the Brady Guards. In spite of the heavy guard, some black men and women attempted to free him, but they were unsuccessful in their attempt. Sylvester Lati was subsequently sent to the state prison for shooting the marshall and Henry was carried back to Missouri. There were similar cases such as the Nelson Hackett Case in 1841, Cromwell-Dunn and the Giles Rose Cases in 1850, and the Egon Brodie Case in 1858.

1840, Over the next three decades, Benjamin Willoughby, his son-in-law, William Lambert, along with Reverend Munroe, George De Baptiste, William Webb and significant others, emerged as black leaders who risked life and limb in order to help fugitives escape to Canada. Their cause was aided and abetted by white men and women such as Seymour Finney.

September, 1843, Henry Jackson and O.P. Hoyt of Detroit organized a Negro Suffrage Convention that was held at Second Baptist Church on October 26 and 27, but it did not result in black males obtaining the right to vote.

1850, The question of awarding the right to vote to black persons appeared on the ballot in Wayne County. The results were disastrous. Six hundred and eight white people voted for the proposition and three thousand, three hundred and twenty voted against it.

1858, The Brodie Case was unique in that he was not the injured party. Brodie agreed to help two black men who were fugitives from Kentucky to travel to that slave state and liberate their relatives. Sometime during the summer of 1858, Brodie and the two liberators left Detroit for Kentucky. In Covington, Kentucky, just across the river from Cincinnati, Brodie betrayed them to their owners and received three hundred pieces of silver for his betrayal.

Somehow blacks in Cincinnati found out about Brodie's duplicity and tried him before an illegally constituted court of his peers. His punishment was three hundred blows with a paddle. They probably would have sentenced him to hang if Reverend Henry Highland Garnet had not been present to act as a moderating influence. Back in Detroit, some "unfortunate accident" might have befallen Brodie had he chosen to return, but in spite of its anger, Detroit's black community channeled its energies toward assisting the wife and child of one of Brodie's victims.

March 12, 1859, During the evening of March 12, 1859, a small group of Detroiters sat in the City Hall listening to Frederick Douglass, the famous anti-slavery orator. That evening, Douglass talked about the moral dilemma of slavery and its negative effect upon master and slave. Two reporters, one from the Daily Advertiser and the other one from the Free Press, were amused by the whole affair. Their newspaper accounts noted that the audience was composed mostly of black people and that Douglass dwelled upon the right and wrong time to steal chickens. Later

that evening, unknown to the press, Douglass met John Brown and members of the Detroit Branch of the Underground Railroad at the home of William Webb located at 185 East Congress. Black leaders present at this meeting were Webb, George De Baptiste, Dr. Joseph Ferguson, John Jackson, William Lambert, Reverend William C. Munroe and Willis Wilson. There are no records of this meeting but circumstantial evidence tends to suggest that John Brown happened to be in town and finding Douglass here, took the opportunity to try to recruit Douglass and as many black leaders as possible to help him implement his "well-matured plan." Despite their fondness for John Brown, his plan was rejected and he moved on to meet his martyrdom at Harper's Ferry.

1859, Black Detroiters seem to have been involved in the spontaneous rescue attempts of slaves too. The case of Mrs. Moore, her two female slaves and the lake steamer, North Star, was an illustrative example. During the summer of 1859, Mrs. Moore, wife of a wealthy Kentucky slave owner, spent her vacation at a resort called Superior City located on Lake Superior. On her way home, the North Star stopped in Detroit. While the North Star was docked at Detroit, a group of unidentified blacks came aboard and took Mrs. Moore's mulatto slaves off the boat. The Free Press was outraged and demanded that this fine southern woman should be allowed to keep her slaves. The newspaper contended that the two young women were happy with their status and did not want to be rescued. What happened to the two slaves is unknown and remains one of the many uncompleted sagas dealing with the lives and times of blacks in early Detroit.

1863, This was a year of triumph and disaster. Disaster came in the form of a riot that was caused by the alleged molestation of two young girls, one white and one black, by William Faulkner, a black man. The situation was exacerbated by the inflammatory journalism practiced by the Free Press. In this riot, fifty white ruffians selectively burned down thirty dwellings occupied by blacks. Scores of blacks were beaten, but only one man died from his injuries. Faulkner was sent to Jackson Prison. His accusers admitted that they had not told the truth. Faulkner was released from prison but died shortly after his release. His health had been ruined in prison.

1863, The triumph came when the Emancipation Proclamation became the law of the land. Although it did not free slaves in those states not in rebellion, it was more than a symbolic gesture. A triumph came also when the Negro Regiment Bill became law and provided the black community with an unprecedented opportunity to fight for its freedom. Detroit's black community, in cooperation with the Republican Party, organized and fielded a black regiment called the First Michigan Colored Infantry Regiment, but was called the Corps d'Afrique by the Democratic Free Press. The First Michigan Colored Infantry became the One Hundred Second Infantry Regiment United States Colored Troops when it was federalized in 1864. The Regiment was not one of those glory brigades such as the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts. It had a creditable record and saw service in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The rolls of this regiment included one thousand, four

hundred, forty-six officers and men. Two officers and two men were killed in action, five enlisted men died of wounds and one officer and one hundred twenty-eight men died of disease. By October 7, 1865, the entire regiment had returned to Michigan.

September 12, 1865, A colored men's convention was held in Detroit at Second Baptist Church. This convention met to protest the fact that blacks in Michigan did not have suffrage. Another important aspect of this gathering was that it was an effort to form an Equal Rights League for the State of Michigan that would act "in harmony with the intentions of a National League." This conference appeared to be an attempt to form a national organization similar to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of the National Urban League.

1866, The State Constitution of 1850 restricted the franchise to white and Indian males. In 1866, a state constitutional convention was called in order to revise the constitution. This event seemed to have pleased the people of Michigan very much because the constitutional convention referendum had received a large popular vote. When the constitutional convention convened, it proposed that blacks be given the right to vote and this amendment became part of the new constitution, they rejected it. This was an anomaly in that the congressmen from Michigan were advocating enfranchisement for blacks.

1867, Another infringement upon the rights of blacks was that of segregated schools. After the Civil War, there were three public schools for blacks in Detroit in the Fourth and Seventh Wards. If a black family lived in another section of the city, their children could not attend the neighborhood school, they had to go to one of the schools designated for blacks.

In 1867, the state legislature passed a law that said, "all residents of any district shall have an equal right to attend any school therein provided that this shall not prevent the grading of schools according to the intellectual progress of pupils to be taught."

1868, The Willis and Workman families tested this new law. Both families lived in the Tenth Ward. During inclement weather, their children had to remain at home because they could not attend the public school in their neighborhood. In April, 1868, Robert Willis and Cassius Workman tried to attend the Duffield Union School, but were refused admittance because they were black. Elijah Willis took the matter to court, but was forced to withdraw his complaint because of some technicality regarding his citizenship. Nevertheless, Willis helped Workman to raise the necessary funds to test their case in court. Workman was also assisted by a committee of leading black citizens: Dr. S.C. Watson, C.A. Jeffrey, William Lambert, John Cullen, J.D. Carter, George Parker, James Binga, William Webb, Obadiah Wood, Robert Warren, J.L. Martin, Richard Gordon and John Richards. Eventually, the case was heard by the State Supreme Court and the high court ruled against separate schools for black children and in 1870, Robert Willis and Cassius Workman became students at the Duffield Union School.

1870, The state legislature ratified the Fifteenth Amendemnt to the United States Constitution. This amendment prohibited any state from denying an individual the right to vote because of race, color or previous condition of servitude. As a result of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, the State of Michigan modified its constitution in order to permit black males to vote. On November 8, 1870, blacks were able to vote for the first time.

Scheduled Activities....

DETROIT HISTORICAL MUSEUM

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1984

THE BLACK CHURCH: AGENT OF SOCIAL CHANGE

EXHIBIT OPENS

GOSPEL PROGRAMS

LECTURES THROUGHOUT MONTH OF FEBRUARY

CALL SYLVIA WILLIAMS (833-9706)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

MUSEUM HOURS:

MONDAY - FRIDAY:

8:15 A.M. - 4:45 P.M.	OFFICES OPEN
9:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.	SCHOOL CLASSES
1:00 P.M. - 4:00 P.M.	OPEN TO PUBLIC

SATURDAY:

9:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

TELEPHONE: 494-1210

LESSON: GRADES 5-8 BLACK BUILDERS OF AMERICA

FOCUS: THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING AND OTHER BLACK AMERICANS TO THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXHIBITS:

CRAFT TRADITIONS OF AFRICA

FAMOUS BLACK WOMEN

SCRAPBOOK: CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

OFFERINGS ARE SCHEDULED THROUGH MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1984.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMING FOR BLACK HISTORY MONTH

CHANNEL 56

Week of February 13, 1984

HARRIET TUBMAN: WOMAN OF COURAGE (30 minutes)

Monday, February 13 — 9:15 a.m.
1:30 p.m. (repeat)

Harriet Tubman was a courageous woman who led 300 slaves out of bondage. Although born into slavery, she was never a slave mentally. She attempted her first escape when she was only eight years old. After 20 agonizing years, she finally escaped. Once free, Harriet quickly became a conductor with the underground railroad, which was the means by which hundreds of determined slaves would follow her to freedom. One of the most famous quotations from her biography is the statement: "On my underground railroad, I never ran my train off the track, and I never lost a passenger." Harriet Tubman, a bold woman of action, also served as a spy for the Union Army. She also was an untiring nurse to the wounded soldiers of the Civil War.

BLACK HISTORY - BERRY SCHOOL KINDERGARTEN (20 minutes)

Tuesday, February 14 — 9:35 a.m.

JAKE ROBINSON, AN EARLY BLACK AMERICAN COWBOY (30 minutes)

Wednesday, February 15 — 9:30 a.m.
Thursday , February 16 — 1:00 p.m. (repeat)

The early Black cowboys were slaves owned by their masters. As their masters moved away from the "Cotton Belt" in the South and took up ranching in other areas such as Texas, Black cowboys learned and developed expertise in such skills as riding, bronco busting and herding cattle. Black cowboys became some of the best riders in the West. The play, Jake Robinson, An Early American Black Cowboy, tells about the life and adventures of a Black cowboy.

RECOLLECTIONS OF BLACK DETROITERS (15 minutes)

Wednesday, February 15 — 1:50 p.m.

In this program Winston Lang, former Deputy Director of the Detroit Urban League, reminisces with Ruby Clay, Black Churches of Detroit.

AMERICANS FROM AFRICA: A HISTORY (30 minutes)

Friday, February 17 9:30 a.m.

Freedmen and Black Codes

After the thirteenth amendment was ratified, some freedmen tested their freedom by wandering and by ceasing work, because many had been confined to one plantation all their lives and had been forced to work from sunup to sundown. Many wandered to seek relatives separated by the selling of slaves. Some were trying to find their way back to their home sites. Many wanted to work, but not at the unfair wages offered by Southern whites.

Black codes were passed by the former Confederate states to regulate the lives of, and establish a legal basis for, these newly-emancipated people. The new codes granted some legal rights previously withheld, but codes in some states also included provisions that appeared to reduce the freedmen to near servitude, particularly the apprentice and vagrancy measures.

BLACK WOMEN AUTHORS (15 minutes)

Friday, February 17 1:00 p.m.

(Taken from the "Book Parade" television series.)

Have you read Ann Petry's, Drugstore Cat or Virginia Hamilton's, Zeely? These are just two of the many books and poems written by Black women. Tune in and learn about them from a Detroit teacher and her students.

ALL REGULARLY SCHEDULED PROGRAMMING WILL BE PRE-EMPTED TO BRING YOU THESE SPECIAL BROADCASTS FOR BLACK HISTORY MONTH.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMING ON RADIO STATION WDTR 90.9 FM

for

BLACK HISTORY WEEK - February 12-18, 1984

SUNDAY, February 12, 1984

12:30 p.m. THE DUKE IS ON THE AIR -chronological survey of one of America's greatest composers

MONDAY, February 13, 1984

10:00 a.m. CAREERS -Dr. Harold Karbal, Detroit Public Schools, interviews Rebecca Barksdale, local mortician

2:00 p.m. (repeated)

6:00 p.m. A NEW WORLD -Mary McLeod Bethune, noted educator, consultant to President Roosevelt, U.S. State Department humanitarian

TUESDAY, February 14, 1984

6:00 p.m. IN BLACK AMERICA -reflects the Black American experiences in our contemporary society.
(repeated -Wednesday, February 15 at 12:35 p.m.)

WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1984

9:30 a.m. AMERICAN FOLK TALES -John Henry, folk hero
This program will dramatize the tale of John Henry

4:30 p.m. PUBLIC INFORMATION -This program will feature prominent Detroit Black performing artists, as well as those in the field of Fine Arts.

7:00 p.m. THEY LED THE WAY -James Weldon Johnson: A Very Special Man
James Weldon Johnson excelled in school, music, poetry and baseball. He served his country as a teacher, a lawyer, diplomat, musician, poet, and early fighter for civil rights.

THURSDAY, February 16, 1984

10:45 a.m. MEET THE AUTHOR -Jim Dance, Detroit Public Library interviews Nikki Giovanni, author of "Cotton Candy on a Rainy Day"

2:45 p.m. (repeated)

SPECIAL PROGRAMMING ON RADIO STATION WDTR 90.9 FM
BLACK HISTORY WEEK - February 12-18, 1984

FRIDAY, February 17, 1984

3:00 p.m. BLACK MUSIC IN AMERICA -features Bessie Smith
This series is an exploration of the nature of Black music and its impact on other American music.

SATURDAY, February 18, 1984

11:15 a.m. RECOLLECTIONS OF BLACK DETROITERS -Winston Lang reminisces with senior citizen guest Mrs. Haley Bell, Bell Broadcasting, about her childhood and school days and about working and living in Detroit.

7:00 p.m. STUDENTS SPEAK OUT! -students from Detroit schools will deal with their own investigation of their personal "roots", tracing their families as far as history will permit

AFRO-AMERICAN MUSEUM
1553 W. GRAND BLVD.
899-2500

CONTACT PERSON: DENISE WRIGHT

AFRICAN FOLK TALES

PRESENTED BY CATHERINE BLACKWELL

FEBRUARY 10, 1984
10:00 A.M.
CARTER CHURCH
1512 W. GRAND BLVD.

=======

FEBRUARY 11, 1984
11:00 A.M.
AFRO-AMERICAN MUSEUM
1553 W. GRAND BLVD.

RESERVATIONS ARE NECESSARY.
COST: 50¢

MUSEUM TOURS

FILM FESTIVAL

YOUR HERITAGE HOUSE, INC.

A Fine Arts Museum For Youth

110 EAST FERRY AVENUE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48202 TELEPHONE 871-1667

DIRECTOR: JOSEPHINE HARRELD LOVE

CONTACT PERSON: Annette Alexander,
Coordinator of Educational Programs

EXHIBITS:

Black Stars of the Concert Stage 1890 - 1930

Because of the content and amount of written text, this exhibit is most appropriate for high school students.

African Heritage Room

Arts and artifacts from many nations of Africa that children will be able to hold and use.

Toys by William Grant Still, noted Black American composer, will be on display accompanied by tapes of music - all ages.

The Storytellers

A performance using music and poetry to tell traditional and contemporary tales related to Afro-American culture. Sunday, February 19, 1984 at 2:00 p.m. Free of charge.

TOURS:

Groups up to 35 available by appointment at no charge.

Special workshops can be designed to supplement curriculum. (There is a charge for special workshops.)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Margaret Burroughs, *Chicago;* Ruby Cornwell, *Charleston;* David Driskell, *Hyattsville, Maryland;* H. Harleston Fleming, *Orangeburg, S.C.;* Marie Fleming, *Orangeburg, S.C.;* John Hope Franklin, *Durham, N.C.;* Edmund Barry Gaither, *Boston;* Eugene Grigsby, *Phoenix;* Grace Towns Hamilton, Atlanta; Richard Long, *Atlanta;* John Potts, *East Flat Rock, N.C.;* Leo Twiggs, *Orangeburg, S.C.;* Dorothy Porter Wesley, *Washington, D.C.;* Margaret Bush Wilson, *St. Louis;* Edith Work, *Nashville*

THE FRED HART WILLIAMS GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Burton Historical Collection
Detroit Public Library
5201 Woodward Ave.
Detroit Michigan 48202

The Fred Hart Williams Genealogical Society promotes programs and research on Afro-American Family History and Genealogy. All Society activities are designed to make information and resources on Afro-American family history available to the public. The Society sponsors educational programs and workshops which explain the techniques of family history research most useful for persons of Afro-American ancestry and also demonstrate the results of genealogical research through slide-tape shows, films, displays, photographs and guest speakers on relevant topics. Members are encouraged to share their research experiences, to exchange relevant information at meetings, and to deposit their compiled family histories with the Fred Hart Williams society. The Society also collects, preserves and makes available to the public manuscripts, documents, genealogical records and historical materials. Field trips are taken to examine historical sites and collections of family history records.

From its beginning in November 1979, The Society honors the legacy of Fred Hart Williams (1882-1961), a pioneer in collecting and interpreting historical materials about black Americans. The descendant of a family who came to Detroit on the "Underground Railroad", Williams used his free time to serve his community as newspaperman, author, historian and patron of the arts. He donated the materials to found the highly regarded E. Azalia Hackley Collection in the Detroit Public Library. Williams' own family history papers, donated to the Burton Historical Collection in the Detroit Public Library, form an important source of Afro-American history.

The Society meets once a month from September to June, except in December. Most meetings are held in the main branch of the Detroit Public Library, 5201 Woodward Avenue, on either the second Wednesday or the first Saturday of the month. All meetings are open to the public. Anyone interested in the objectives of the Society is encouraged to become an active member. Members receive a newsletter three times a year, other Society publications as issued, and are eligible to vote and hold office. Currently dues are $10 a year for an individual, $15 a year for husband and wife or $3 a year for a student 18 years of age or under. Checks should be made out to the Fred Hart Williams Genealogical Society and mailed to the Society headquarters, Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library, 5201 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48202. Information on Society meetings can be obtained by calling (313) 833-1485 or (313) 377-3522.

THE FRED HART WILLIAMS GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Burton Historical Collection
Detroit Public Library
5201 Woodward Ave.
Detroit, Michigan 48202

On February 4, 1984 The Fred Hart Williams Genealogical Society will sponsor a workshop and discussion of family history research techniques. Ten members of the Society will exhibit family history charts, documents, photographs and other materials gathered in the process of researching their family histories. An opportunity will be provided to view the family history materials and to chat informally with the exhibitors.

The Exhibitors scheduled are:

Rosmary Clemmons
Marion Crawford
Virginia Fuller
Louise Hughes
Mary Jones
Norman McRae
Patricia Perry
Joya Felicia Robinson
Mrs. Leonore Robinson
Peggy Williams
Luther Wilson

In addition, Luther Keith, Assistant City Editor of the Detroit News, will speak about the importance of Black history. He will discuss his own family history and traditions, the work of his father, the late Luther C. Keith, with the United Committee on Negro History and hiw own experience in supervising the Detroit News' Black History Project of February, 1983.

Special recognition will be given to charter members of The Fred Hart Williams Society. Refreshments will be served and books on Black History will be available for sale.

CELEBRATE BLACK HISTORY MONTH WITH THE DETROIT FREE PRESS
FEBRUARY, 1984

For the second year, the Detroit Free Press will feature a month-long series of informational nuggets on the history and creative culture of Africans around the world. These capsules will appear weekdays and Sunday on the front of The Way We Live section.

The series stresses the unusual and often unknown. It includes condensed biographies, historical events, quotes from famous black thinkers, reporductions of black American and African art, and much more. Two parts of last year's Black History Month series are featured below as an example of the kind of material featured.

Educators who order classroom sets of 10 or more copies of the Free Press, at just 10¢ per copy (25¢ for Sunday copies), can share this special material with their classes. Call the Educational Services Department at (313) 222-6411 by Friday, January 27 to arrange school delivery for February 1-29, 1984.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH - EARLY COLONISTS

This is part of a month-long series on persons, culture and events in black history.

Contrary to what's found in most books, Berkeley, Calif., historian Herbert Aptheker says blacks involuntarily became the first permanent foreign settlers of what would later become the United States.

Aptheker ways a Spanish colonizer, Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon, founded in the summer of 1526 a community in what is now South Carolina. The settlement consisted of about 500 Spaniards and 100 enslaved blacks.

But the Spaniards were buffeted by illness — which killed their leader Ayllon — internal dissension and an uprising by their enslaved population during which many blacks escaped to friendly Indians.

By year's end, the 150 surviving Spaniards decided to retreat to Haiti, leaving the remaining slaves.

Thus, these Africans became the first permanent foreign inhabitants of what would soon become the 13 colonies.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH - LANGSTON HUGHES

This is the first in a month-long series of items about significant persons and events in black history.

Langston Hughes was born February 1, 1902. He died in 1967. Hughes was a poet, playwright, novelist and chronicler of black life in the U.S. This, one of his most famous poems, speaks to centuries of black experience.

The Negro Speaks of Rivers

I've known Rivers;
I've known rivers ancient as the world

and older than the flow of human blood in human veins.
My soul has grown deep like the rivers.
I bathed in the Euphrates when dawns were
young.
I build my hut near the Congo and it lulled me to
sleep.
I looked upon the Nile and raised the pyramids
above it.
I heard the singing of the Mississippi when
Abe Lincoln went down to New Orleans,
and I've seen its muddy bosom turn all
golden in the sunset.
I've known rivers;
Ancient dusky rivers.

Langston Hughes

IN CELEBRATION OF MARY McLEOD BETHUNE and BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mary McLeod Bethune

You are cordially invited to attend
the Theatrical Performance

"A PORTRAIT OF MARY McLEOD BETHUNE"

written by: Richard Alan Josey
directed by: Brenda Perryman

Remarks by Dr. Oswald Bronson, President of Bethune-Cookman College
Art Exhibit by: Ann Marshall, Ron Scarbough and Highland Park School District's Students

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1984
Highland Park Community College Auditorium
7:30 P.M.

Reception Following Performance
College Commons

Free Tickets Upon Request
Call: Highland Park School District
Professional Resource Center
252-0440 Ext. 260 or 261
or Highland Park Community College
252-0475 Ext. 235

The Detroit Symphony Orchestra

proudly joins

THE BRAZEAL DENNARD CHORALE

THE BRAZEAL DENNARD YOUTH CHORALE

and selected members from community churches

in

CLASSICAL ROOTS

a concert celebrating the contributions of Black musicians to the classical tradition -

featuring George Walker's Lyric for Strings

Felix Mendelssohn's Selections from Elijah

conducted by Isaiah Jackson

SUNDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 5, 1984, 7:00 P.M.
ORCHESTRA HALL

Ticket Information

Reserved Seating Tickets will be available December 5, 1983 at the DSO Box Office (Ford Auditorium), Hudson's and all C.T.C. Outlets. For tickets and information please call 567-1400.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC EDUCATION

"BLACK MUSIC STYLES: AN EVOLUTION" will be presented at Osborn High School and will feature Black music styles in a panorama of the historical development of music from the 1900 era to the present. This will be both educational and entertaining. The groups will involve the choir, dancers, concert band, jazz band and special arrangements by Earl Van Dyke who is the dance accompanist at Osborn. Further information may be obtained from Melvin Ashley, the Fine Arts Department Head. The time - 7:00 - 8:00 p.m. - the admission, $1.00, February 22 and 23, 1984.

D E T R O I T H I S T O R I C A L
D E P A R T M E N T

The Detroit Historical Department, in cooperation with the Tuskegee Airmen, Detroit Chapter, will be sponsoring our annual Career Days at Historic Fort Wayne, Tuesday, February 14 thru Friday, February 17, 1984.

This program (scheduled for Black History Month) will include displays of memorabilia, photos and exhibits of historical interest designed to highlight the contributions of Black Americans in aviation and aero-space industries.

The following agencies (among others) will present displays to enhance student awareness of available vocational opportunities in military and civilian aviation:

United States Army/Unites States Ari Force R.O.T.C.
U.S. Air Force Academy Liaison Officers
U.S. Navy Recruiting/U.S. Coast Guard
United States Marine Corps/National Guard
Negro Airmen International, Inc.
Ass'n for the Study of Afro-American Life & History
Association of Black Nurses
Grumman Aerospace

Representatives will be available in the exhibit areas to answer questions and distribute literature about career opportunities.

The days and times for student participation are: 9:00 a.m. until 2:30 p.m., Tuesday, February 14 thru Friday, February 17.

There will be no charge for admission, however, each school must provide transportation to and from Historic Fort Wayne (6325 W. Jefferson at Livernois).

We hope to involve 200 students per session. Each session will last approximately one and one-half (1½) hours. We plan to schedule three sessions per day, to accommodate a maximum of 600 students daily.

All schools interested in participating in this worthwhile program may call 297-9360 to make reservations.

AFRO-AMERICAN

BIOGRAPHICAL MATERIALS

Excerpts from the resource:

Pathfinders: Afro-American Scientists and Inventors:

Contact: Michigan Consolidated Gas Company
Educational Programs
Ann Garner, 256-5123

33

MICHIGAN CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY
20M/1/82

42

PATHFINDERS:

Afro-American Scientists And Inventors

Dedicated to learning, sharing and giving. 43

Percy Lavon Julian

1892-1978

Researcher, Physician

His grandfather was a slave whose hand was mutilated when he tried to learn to read. His father moved the family far from home so his children could have a proper education. Percy Lavon Julian is one of the most respected scientists of the 20th century.

He graduated Phi Beta Kappa from DePauw University in Indiana, but was initially refused a graduate fellowship because of his color. Julian continued to write and research and eventually was awarded a fellowship to Harvard University. He later received his doctorate at the University of Vienna.

While working for the Glidden Company, Dr. Julian developed a substance that prevents ink from smudging on paper and a foam that would help douse fires without the use of water, particularly helpful to those in ships.

In 1953, Julian opened a laboratory near Chicago and the following year in Mexico City. There he helped to develop a synthetic replacement for cortisone, one of the few drugs effective in the relieving of pain for arthritis sufferers.

The hard work and determination of Percy Lavon Julian made him a millionnaire. But much more than that, his contributions to the scientific community have earned him thanks from millions of people throughout the world.

Ernest E. Just

1883-1941

Biologist, Zoologist

A quiet, unassuming man, Ernest Just said he could not understand why the NAACP voted him the black man who had done the most to help his race. But the rest of the world could understand: Just was one of the most outstanding biologists of his day.

Just's grades never reflected his intelligence while he was in school. It was at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire that Just's mind caught fire when he discovered biology. This introduction to the sciences was the key to his career. He studied biology, zoology and botany. In 1916 he received his Ph.D. magna cum laude (with high honors) from the University of Chicago.

Ernest Just worked in the field of cellular research, documenting the origins of life He studied in Germany, Italy and Woods Hole, Massachusetts (an internationally known marine biological lab). In 1930, he was the first black elected to serve as the Vice President of the American Society of Zoologists.

Ernest E. Just was a remarkable man. He made many discoveries that scientists are still studying today.

Lewis Howard Latimer

1848-1928

Electrical Pioneer

Lewis Howard Latimer loved to write poetry, play music, draw and design.

Born in Chelsea, Massachusetts in 1848, Latimer worked as an office helper for a Boston law firm. Upon his return from fighting in the Civil War, he joined a group of patent attorneys and became a draftsman. He drew pictures of many new inventions including Alexander Graham Bell's first telephone.

His skills as an artist grew as did his knowledge of design. Latimer moved to Connecticut to help develop the street lighting systems for New York, Philadelphia, Montreal and London.

Latimer joined Thomas Alva Edison's laboratory in 1884, and participated in many exciting developments. He also wrote a guide for those who wanted to learn more about the new field of electrical engineering.

During this time Lewis Howard Latimer's reputation as an inventor increased. He became part of an exclusive group known as Edison Pioneers. He still found time to write poetry and music, realizing that you have to be able to develop many areas in your life in order to be a well-rounded person.

Jan Ernst Matzeliger

1852-1889

Inventor, Businessman

Jan Ernst Matzeliger died when he was still a young man — just 37 years old. Yet, in his short life he revolutionized the shoemaking industry. Matzeliger was born in Dutch Guiana of a Surinamese mother and a Dutch father. He came to the United States and eventually settled in Lynn, Massachusetts. There he became involved in industry.

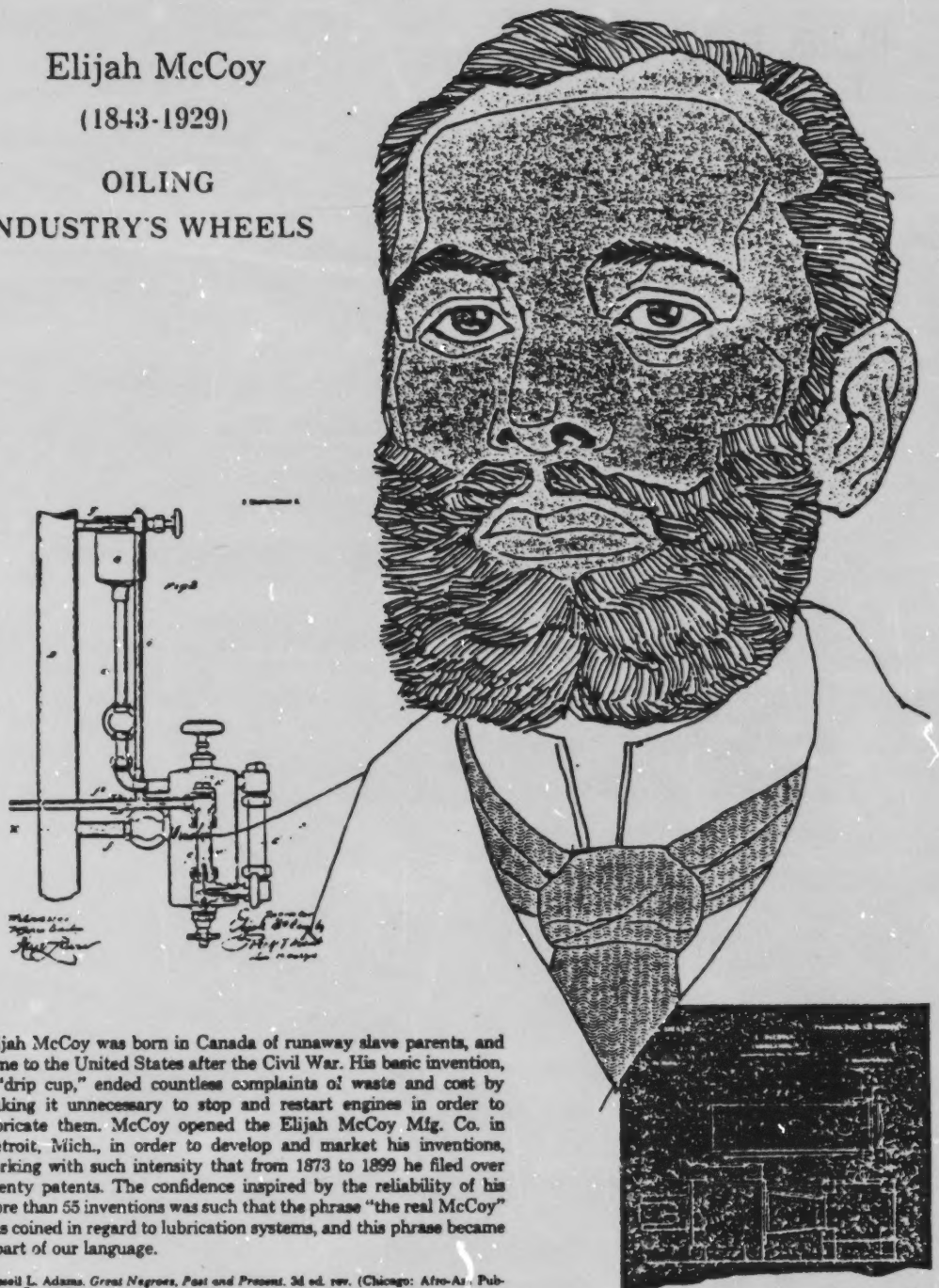
Until this time the shoe last, or top, had to be sewn to the sole of the shoe by hand. It was a time-consuming, but necessary, step. Matzeliger set about building a machine that would do this job better and faster. His co-workers laughed at him — until they saw a machine he designed that would be a success. But Matzeliger was still not satisfied. He wanted his invention to be perfect. He rebuilt and rebuilt the machine. Finally, after 12 years of work, he was satisfied, and the Matzeliger Shoe-Lasting Machine was finally patented.

The results were tremendous. The United States became the world leader in the shoe manufacturing. But Jan Ernst Matzeliger did not live to see the full impact of his invention. He died of tuberculosis two years after its introduction at the age of 37.

Elijah McCoy

(1843-1929)

OILING INDUSTRY'S WHEELS



Elijah McCoy was born in Canada of runaway slave parents, and came to the United States after the Civil War. His basic invention, a "drip cup," ended countless complaints of waste and cost by making it unnecessary to stop and restart engines in order to lubricate them. McCoy opened the Elijah McCoy Mfg. Co. in Detroit, Mich., in order to develop and market his inventions, working with such intensity that from 1873 to 1899 he filed over twenty patents. The confidence inspired by the reliability of his more than 55 inventions was such that the phrase "the real McCoy" was coined in regard to lubrication systems, and this phrase became a part of our language.

Russell L. Adams. *Great Negroes, Past and Present.* 3d ed. rev. (Chicago: Afro-Am Publishing Co., 1969).

© 1969, Afro-Am Publishing Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Charles Drew

(1904-1950)

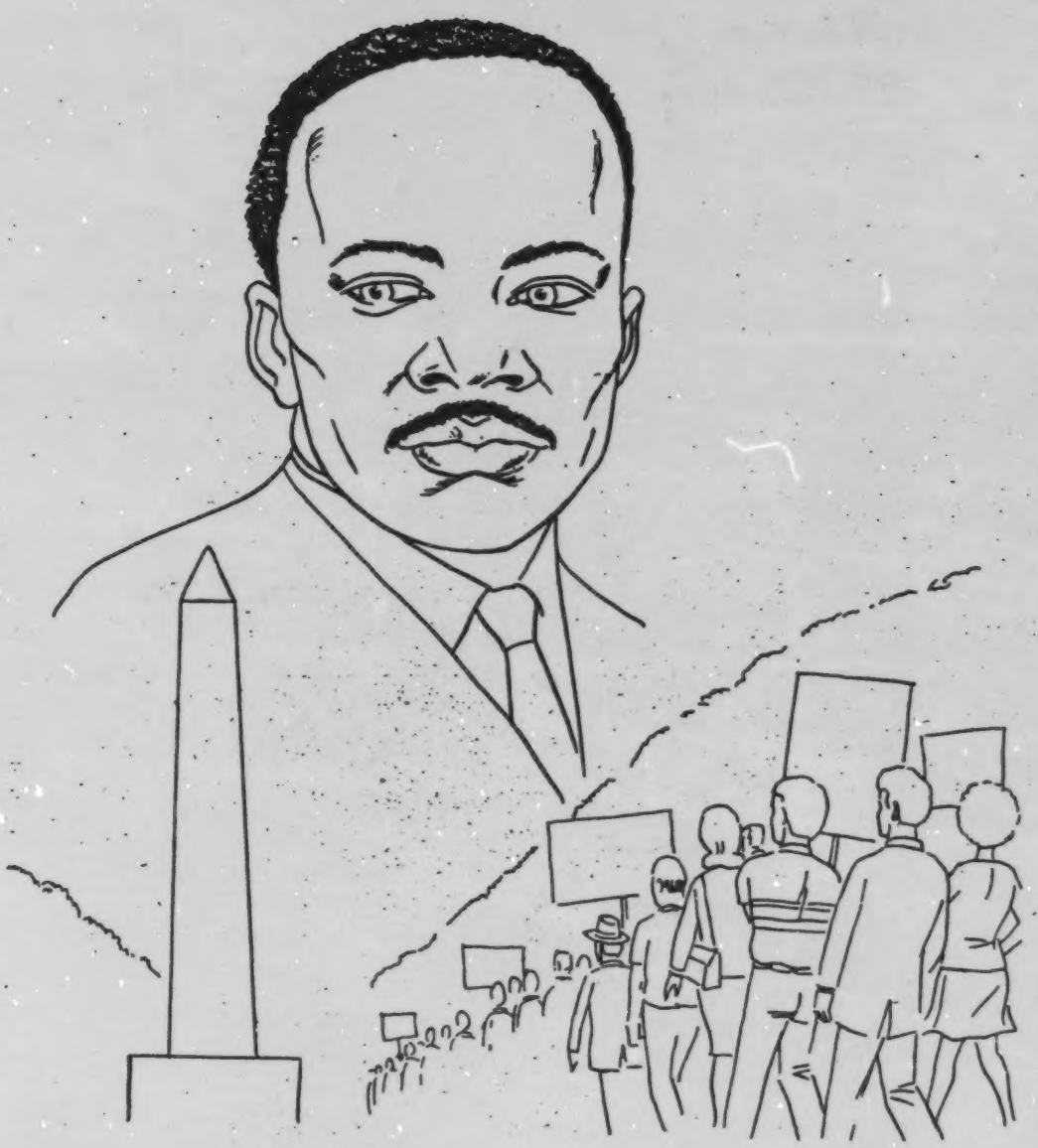
BLOOD BANK CREATOR

Star athlete, scholar, scientist and surgeon, Charles Drew was born in Washington, D. C., June 3, 1904. As a student at McGill University in Canada (1933) he won first prize in physiological anatomy, later researching the properties of blood plasma at Columbia University (1940). Drew discovered ways of preserving blood plasma in blood banks and in 1940 was requested by the British to set up a plasma program for them. He did the same thing for the United States in 1942; his work in plasma research saved hundreds of thousands of lives during World War II. At the time of his death, Dr. Drew was chief surgeon and chief of staff at Freedmen's Hospital and had written fourteen learned books and articles.

Russell L. Adams. *Great Negroes, Past and Present.* 3d ed. rev. (Chicago: Afro-Am Publishing Co., 1969).

Portfolio 4-15

© 1969, Afro-Am Publishing Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.



"I have a dream...."

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., a non-violent crusader, led millions of people in their quest for civil rights.

Harriet Tubman, a nurse, spy, and scout, guided more than 300 slaves to freedom. She gained fame as a "conductor" on the underground Railroad

51

G. W. Carver in his Tuskegee laboratory....

Dr. George Washington Carver found more than three hundred and fifty uses for the Southern crops of peanuts, sweet potatoes and pecans.

In the early twentieth century, Garret A. Morgan, a Black inventor, invented a traffic light and a gas mask. Morgan's gas mask saved the lives of several trapped miners after an explosion near Lake Erie in 1916.

CIRCULAR

OF THE

WOODSTOCK

MANUAL LABOR INSTITUTE.

VOL. I. Woodstock, Lenawee Co., Mich., October, 1849. No. 3.

To the Public.

The Woodstock Manual Labor Institute for colored people and others, is pleasantly located in the town of Woodstock, Lenawee County, Michigan. It is fifty-five miles from Toledo by the way of Adrian.

The first commencement here was made in the woods in 1844 by Prior Foster, a colored man, for the special benefit of his oppressed and injured brethren.

A charter was granted by the Legislature of the State in the winter of 1848, and the prospects for success and usefulness are more favorable than those of any similar institution in the country.

The many disadvantages under which the colored population here labored for many years on account of Slavery in the South, and prejudice and legal disabilities in the non-slaveholding states, has had a tendency to keep them in ignorance and degradation. Many of them are anxious to dispel the one and rise above the other. A channel is now opened by which these objects may be obtained, and thro' which the benevolent may do much to educate and elevate this destitute class of our countrymen.

The Trustees gratefully acknowledge the liberal contributions heretofore made for the benefit of the Institution and again appeal, with that confidence with which the merits of the undertaking inspires them, to the open hand of the cheerful giver.

Evening News (Detroit), December 28, 1903

One of the remarkable things about the Woodstock school was that it was for "colored people and others," one of the first integrated schools in the country. The Calvin Township school, above, was one of several in Cass County that primarily served Negro students, children of settlers who had arrived before the Civil War.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

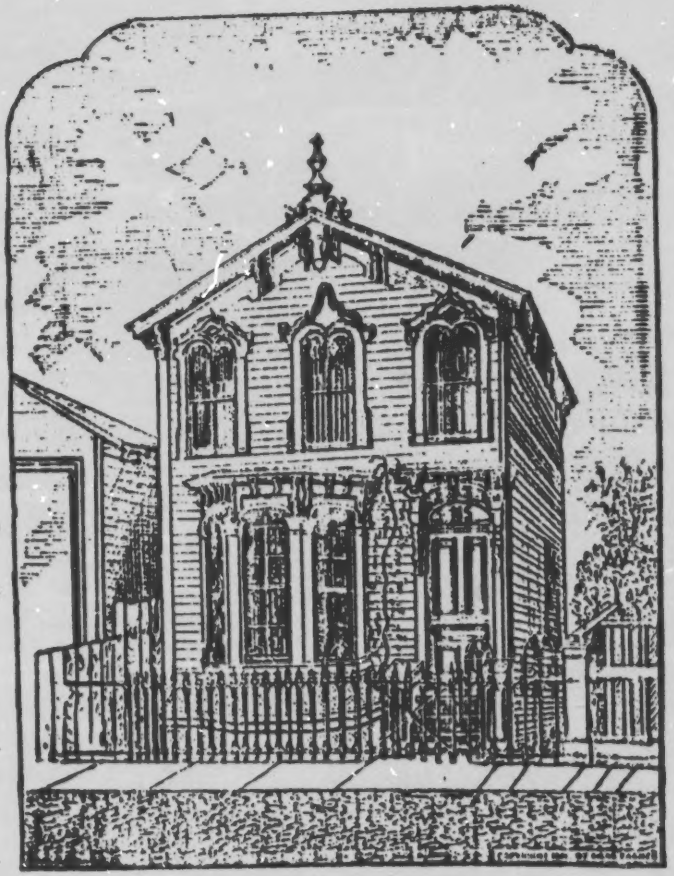
Farmer, History of Detroit, I

STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE UNDERGROUND
R. R. COMPANY
Hold on to Your Stock!!

The market has an upward tendency. By the express train which arrived this morning at 3 o'clock, fifteen thousand dollars worth of human merchandise, consisting of twenty-nine able bodied men and women, fresh and sound, from the Carolina and Kentucky plantations, have arrived safe at the depot on the other side, where all our sympathising colonization friends may have an opportunity of expressing their sympathy by bringing forward donations of ploughs, &c., farming utensils, pick axes and hoes, and not old clothes; as these emigrants all can till the soil. N. B.—Stockholders don't forget the meeting to-day at 9 o'clock at the ferry on the Canada side. All persons desiring to take stock in this prosperous company, be sure to be on hand.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Detroit, April 19, 1853.



Farmer, History of Detroit, I

Detroit, largely because of its proximity to Canada, was a leading stop along the Underground Railroad. In March, 1850, John Brown, Frederick Douglass, and other abolitionists met in the home of William Webb (above) to plan future moves. One of those in attendance was William Lambert, who after the Civil War became one of Detroit's leading Negro citizens.

William Lambert

Plaindealer (Detroit), May 3, 1850

•Negroes in Michigan History / Lansing: Michigan Historical Commission, 1970

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Burton Historical Collection

Plaindealer (Detroit), December 20, 1889

Plate 5 The Detroit Negro community organized congregations early, and the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church (Old Lafayette Street Church) was dedicated on September 19, 1847. A new Bethel AME Church was dedicated in late December of 1889.

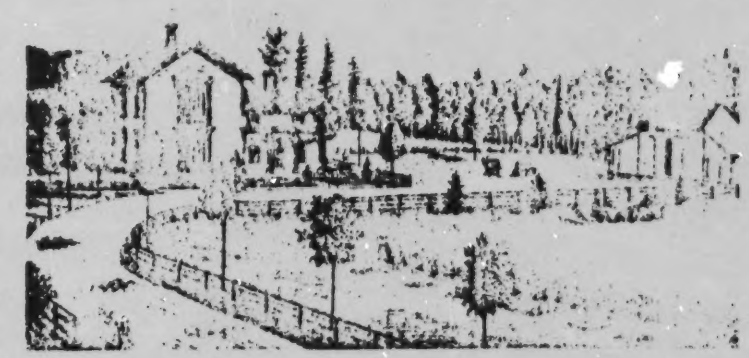
*Negroes in Michigan History / Lansing: Michigan Historical Commission, 1970

Kalamazoo Public Museum

61

Plate 6

Michigan Manual of Freedmen's Progress

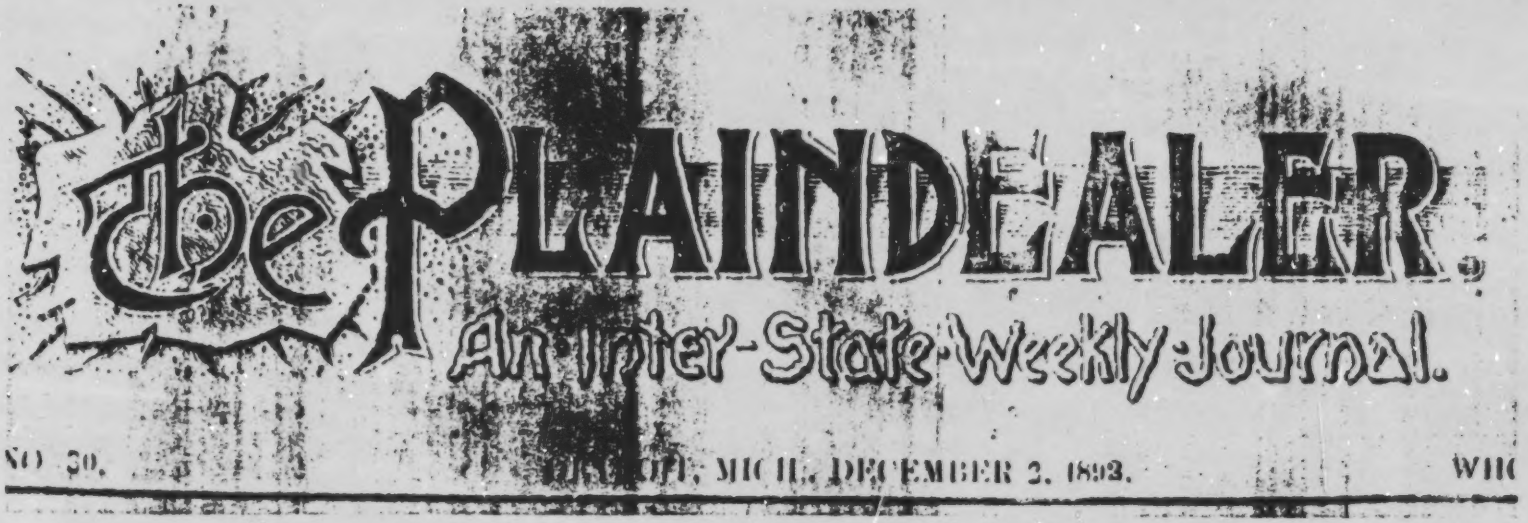


Most people usually consider the northern Negro an urban resident, but in the nineteenth century there were many Negro rural and small town settlements. Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Harris, pictured on the left, were among the first farmers in Kalamazoo County. On the right is the farm of Zachariah Morgan in Charlevoix County. Morgan was born in North Carolina, lived in Canada for several years, then went with his family to Haiti in the early 1860's. In 1870 Morgan moved his family to Charlevoix County, where he soon developed a prosperous farm.

©*Negroes in Michigan History* / Lansing: Michigan Historical Commission, 1970

62

Plate 9


the PLAINDEALER.
An Inter-State Weekly Journal.
NO 30. DETROIT, MICH., DECEMBER 2, 1893. WHO

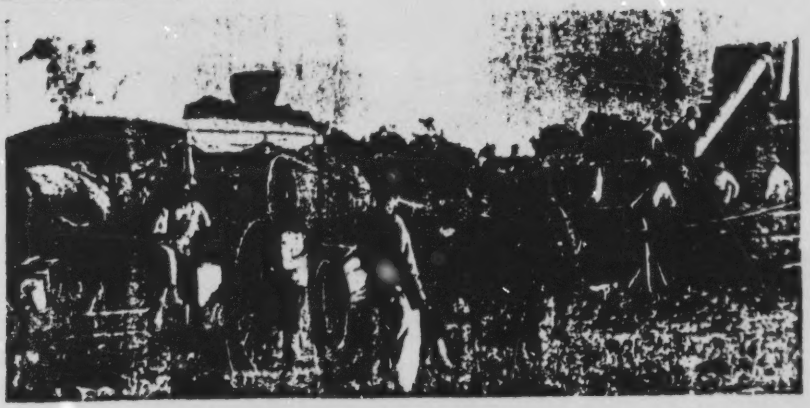
Michigan Manual of Freedmen's Progress

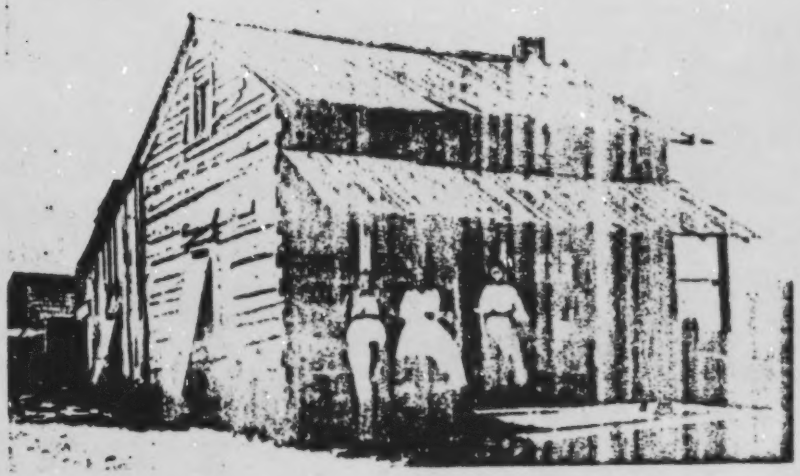
In the 1880's and 1890's the *Plaindealer*, a Detroit weekly, carried news from the entire state and most of the Midwest. The journal was in the thick of every civil rights battle and did much to encourage an interest in Afro-American heritage. The editorial staff of the *Plaindealer* was, standing: Robert A. Pelham, Walter A. Stowers, William H. Anderson; sitting: Benjamin B. Pelham, Byron G. Redmond. After the turn of the century the *Detroit Informer* published Negro news for a few years. This Negro publishing tradition is now being carried on by the *Michigan Chronicle*, also of Detroit.

•*Negroes in Michigan History* / Lansing: Michigan Historical Commission, 1970

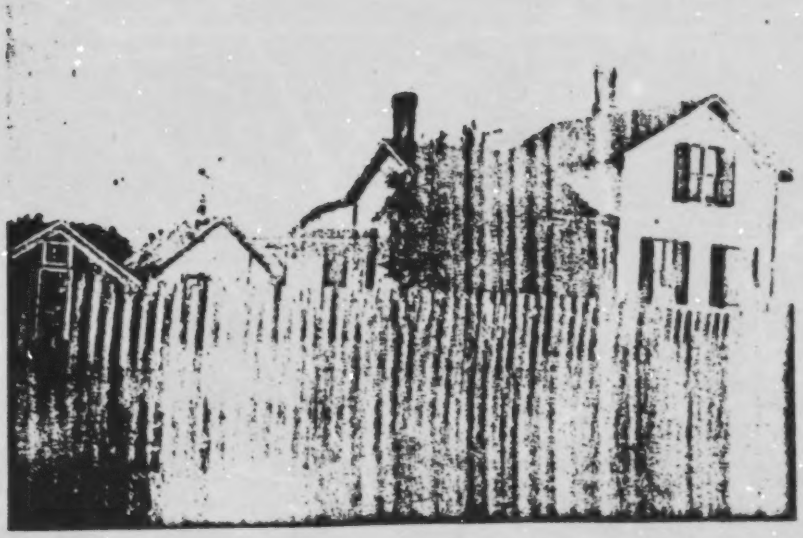
Plate 10

Outlook, LXXIII (February 7, 1903)





In 1902 Booker T. Washington, nationally famous Negro educator, visited the Negro farmers in Cass County and was deeply moved by the progress and future of these people. For the above scene, he wrote that the thresher was owned by Henry L. Archer, "a colored man, threshing a colored farmer's grain." On the right are before and after photos of the home of Matthew Artis. Washington called this "forty years of progress."



©*Negroes in Michigan History* / Lansing: Michigan Historical Commission, 1970

Gazette (Cleveland, Ohio), April 8, 1901

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Finney's Famous Orchestra

Of DETROIT, MICH.,

WILL GIVE THEIR

FOURTH ANNUAL CONCERT AND BALL

—AT—

Forest Street Armory, on Monday Evening, April 22.

Assisted by Some of Cleveland's Leading Talent.

BEHOLD THE FOLLOWING ARRAY OF CELEBRITIES:

Mr. Benjamin F. Shook,
Violinist, Conductor of Orchestra.

Mr. Fred Stone,
Pianist and Manager of Orchestra.

Mr. John W. Johnson,
Solo Cornet Virtuoso.

Mr. Frank Smith,
Popular Cornet & Solo

Mr. John W. Ward,
Solo Trombone Soloist.

Mr. John W. Smallwood,
The Eminent Clarionetist.

FRED C. STONE,
Business Manager of Orchestra.

Mr. Frank Mosby,
The man who truly plays a Bass Viol.

Mr. Edward Beeler,
Artistic manipulator of Drums and Traps, etc.

Madam Beulah Griffin West,
Justly styled the Queen of Song.

Mr. J. W. Wills,
The inimitable and artistic Whistling Soloist.

Mr. Harry A. Williams,
Cleveland's leading Tenor.

Musical groups from Detroit were known throughout the Midwest. Finney's Orchestra received widespread publicity when it made out-of-state engagements. In the decade of the 1890's, John M. Johnson was one of Detroit's most popular musicians. He had won coronet prizes in Canada and became director of the Detroit Young Men's Orchestra and the Bethel Church Choir. Johnson also played the trombone, clarinet, and violin, and had "a bass voice of robust quality which is very much admired."

Plaindealer (Detroit), April 18, 1902

John M. Johnson

©Negroes in Michigan History / Lansing: Michigan Historical Commission, 1970

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Michigan Historical Commission

Plate 13

Plaindealer (Detroit), April 1, 1892

Is Your House or
Household Furniture
Insured
Against Loss or Damage by
FIRE?
If Not Get Your Rates From
W. W. FERGUSON
FIRE INSURANCE &
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office 101 Griswold St.
TELEPHONE 2[illegible] DETROIT, MICH.
Or 228 Alfred Street.

Plaindealer (Detroit), November 11, 1892

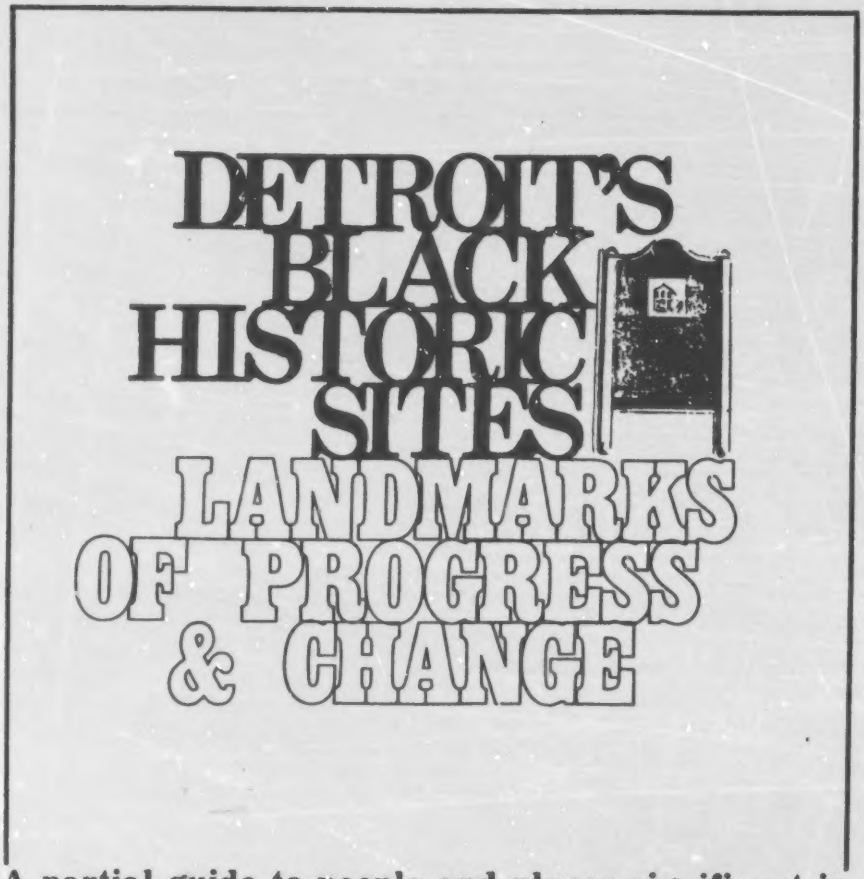
HON. D. A. STRAKER.

In 1890, after watching a Detroit-Syracuse baseball game, William W. Ferguson stopped in to eat at Gies Restaurant. He was refused service, because he did not wish to eat at tables reserved for "colored." Ferguson, a prominent Detroit realtor, sought the aid of Professor D. Augustus Straker, an outstanding Detroit Negro lawyer. Together they took the case to the Michigan Supreme Court, which upheld Ferguson's rights. This victory elated Detroit's Negro population and launched Ferguson on a political career. In November, 1892, he was elected to the Michigan House of Representatives, the first member of his race to serve in the state legislature. Straker was elected a Detroit Circuit Court Commissioner at the same time.

Student

Information Resources

Information concerning the history and description of the Black Historic Sites is available in a booklet (cover replica below). Contact: Sylvia Williams, Detroit Historical Museum, 833-1805.



A partial guide to people and places significant in the history of Detroit and its black community

Sponsored by the Detroit Historical Museum Black Historic Sites Committee

BLACK HISTORIC SITES

	SITE	LOCATION
1.	Ralph Bunche Birthplace Marker	5668 Anthon St., west of Junction
2.	Plaindealer Newspaper Office Site	West side of Shelby, north of Michigan
3.	Underground Railroad Station Marker	Northeast corner, Griswold and State
4.	Soldiers and Sailors Monument	Woodward and Campus Martius
5.	George DeBaptiste Home Site	South side of E. Larned, west of Beaubien
6.	Fannie Richards Home Site	1357 East Congress (north side)
7.	Second Baptist Church	441 Monroe, corner of Beaubien
8.	Frederick Douglass - John Brown Meeting Marker	Northeast corner, Congress and St. Antoine
9.	William Lambert Home Site	E. Larned, east of Dequindre (n. side)
10.	First Michigan Colored Regiment Marker	Southwest corner, Joseph Campau and Clinton
11.	Elmwood Cemetery Gravesites of the 102nd Colored Troops	Elmwood Avenue at E. Lafayette
12.	Elizabeth Denison Forth	14 Macomb
13.	Lucy Thurman Y.W.C.A. Building	E. Elizabeth near St. Antoine (n. side)
14.	Saint Matthew's Episcopal Church	Southwest corner, E. Elizabeth and St. Antoine
15.	St. Antoine Street Y.M.C.A. Site	635 Elizabeth, at St. Antoine
16.	First Urban League Center Site	208 Mack Avenue
17.	Phyllis Wheatley Home Site	E. Elizabeth, near St. Antoine (north side)
18.	Wiliam Ferguson Home Site	661 Alfred, near St. Antoine
19.	Wheeler (Brewster) Center	637 Brewster, near St. Antoine
20.	Bethel A.M.E. Church	5050 St. Antoine at Warren (northeast corner)
21.	Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity House	293 Eliot

22.	Omega Psi Phi Fraternity House	235 E. Ferry
23.	Dunbar Hospital	580 Frederick
24.	Elijah McCoy Home Site	5730 Lincoln Avenue
25.	Orsel McGhee House	4626 Seebaldt
26.	Ossian Sweet Home	2905 Garland

BLACK INVENTIONS AND INVENTORS

The following is a list of inventions (and patent numbers) by Black Americans. They are recorded in the United States Patent Office in Washington, D.C. (This list consist of inventions up to 1900. In cases where an inventor has patented several variations on the same basic invention, a composite entry has been devised.)

INVENTOR	INVENTION	DATE	PATENT
Abrams, W.B.	Ham Attachment	Apr. 14, 1891	450,550
Allen, C.W.	Self-Leveling Table	Nov. 1, 1898	613,436
Allen, J.B.	Clothes Line Support	Dec. 10, 1895	551,105
Ashbourne, A.P.	Process for Preparing Coconut for Domestic Use	June 1, 1875	163,962
Ashbourne, A.P.	Biscuit Cutter	Nov. 30, 1875	170,460
Ashbourne, A.P.	Refining Coconut Oil	July 27. 1880	230,518
Ashbourne, A.P.	Process of Treating Coconut	Aug. 21, 1877	194,287
Bailes, Wm.	Ladder Scaffold-Support	Aug. 5, 1879	281,154
Baley, L.C.	Combined Truss and Bandage	Sept. 25, 1883	285,545
Bailey, L.C.	Folding Bed	July 18, 1899	629,286
Bailiff, C.O.	Shampoo Headrest	Oct. 11, 1898	612,008
Ballow, W.J.	Combined Hatrack and Table	Mar. 29, 1898	601,422
Barnes, G.A.E.	Design for Sign	Aug. 19, 1898	29,193
Beard, A.J.	Rotary Engine	July 5, 1892	478,271
Beard, A.J.	Car-coupler	Nov. 23, 1897	594,059
Becket, G.E.	Letter Box	Oct. 4, 1892	483,525
Bell, L.	Locomotive Smoke Stack	May 23, 1871	115,153
Bell, L.	Dough Kneader	Dec. 10, 1872	133,823
Benjamin, L.W.	Broom Moisteners and Bridles	May 16, 1893	497,747
Benjamin, Ms. M.E.	Gong and Signal Chairs for Hotels	July 17, 1888	386,286
Binga, M.W.	Street Sprinkling Apparatus	July 22, 1879	217,843

INVENTOR	INVENTION	DATE	PATENT
Blackburn, A.B.	Railway Signal	Jan. 10, 1888	376,362
Blackburn, A.B.	Spring Seat for Chairs	Apr. 3, 1888	380,420
Blackburn, A.N.	Cash Carrier	Oct. 23, 1888	391,577
Blair, Henry	Corn Planter	Oct. 14, 1834	---
Blair, Henry	Cotton Planter	Aug. 31, 1836	---
Blue, L.	Hand Corn Shelling Device	May 20, 1884	298,937
Booker, L.F.	Design Rubber Scraping Knife	Mar. 28, 1899	30,404
Boone, Sarah	Ironing Board	Apr. 26, 1892	473,653
Bowman, H.A.	Making Flags	Feb. 23, 1892	469,395
Brooks, C.B.	Punch	Oct. 31, 1893	507,672
Brooks, C.B.	Street-Sweepers	Mar. 17, 1896	556,711
Brooks, C.B.	Street-Sweepers	May 12, 1896	560,154
Brooks, Hallstead & Page	Street-Sweepers	Apr. 21, 1896	558,719
Brown, Henry	Receptacle for Storing and Preserving Papers	Nov. 2, 1886	352,036
Brown, L.F.	Bridle Bit	Oct. 25, 1892	484,994
Brown, O.E.	Horseshoe	Aug. 23, 1892	481,271
Brown & Latimer	Water Closets for Railway Cars	Feb. 10, 1874	147,363
Burr, J.A.	Lawn Mower	May 9, 1899	624,749
Burr, W.F.	Switching Device for Railways	Oct. 31, 1899	636,197
Burwell, W.	Boot or Shoe	Nov. 28, 1899	638,143
Butler, R.A.	Train Alarm	June 15, 1897	584,540
Butts, J.W.	Luggage Carrier	Oct. 10, 1899	634,611
Byrd, T.J.	Improvement in Holders for Reins for Horses	Feb. 6, 1872	123,328
Byrd, T.J.	Apparatus for Detaching Horses from Carriages	Mar. 19, 1872	124,790

INVENTOR	INVENTION	DATE	PATENT
Byrd, T.J.	Improvement in Neck Yokes for Wagons	Apr. 30, 1872	126,181
Byrd, T.J.	Improvement in Car-Couplings	Dec. 1, 1874	157,370
Campbell, W.S.	Self-Setting Animal Trap	Aug. 30, 1881	246,369
Cargill, B.F.	Invalid Cot	July 25, 1899	629,658
Carrington, T.A.	Range	July 25, 1876	180,323
Carter, W.C.	Umbrella Stand	Aug. 4, 1885	323,397
Certain, J.M.	Parcel Carrier for Bicycles	Dec. 26, 1899	639,708
Cherry, M.A.	Velocipede (tricycle)	May 8, 1888	382,351
Cherry, M.A.	Street Car Fender	Jan. 1, 1895	531,908
Church, T.S.	Carpet Beating Machine	July 29, 1884	302,237
Clare, O.B.	Trestle	Oct. 9, 1888	390,753
Coates, R.	Overboot for Horses	Apr. 19, 1892	473,295
Cook, G.	Automatic Fishing Device	May 30, 1899	625,829
Coolidge, J.S.	Harness Attachment	Nov. 13, 1888	392,908
Cooper, A.R.	Shoemaker's Jack	Aug. 22, 1899	631,519
Cooper, J.	Shutter and Fastening	May 1, 1883	276,563
Cooper, J.	Elevator Device	Apr. 2, 1895	536,605
Cooper, J.	Elevator Device	Sept. 21, 1897	590,257
Cornwell, P.W.	Draft Regulator	Oct. 2, 1883	390,284
Cornwell, P.W.	Draft Regulator	Feb. 7, 1893	491,082
Cralle, A.L.	Ice-Cream Mold	Feb. 2, 1897	576,395
Creamer, H.	Steam Feed Water Trap	Mar. 17, 1895	313,854
Creamer, H.	Steam Trap Feeder	Dec. 11, 1888	394,463
(Creamer also patented five steam traps between 1887 and 1893.)			
Cosgrove, W.F.	Automatic Stop Plug for Gas Oil Pipes	Mar. 17, 1885	313,993
Darkins, J.T.	Ventilation Aid *	Feb. 19, 1895	534,322
Davis, I.D.	Tonic	Nov. 2, 1886	351,829

INVENTOR	INVENTION	DATE	PATENT
Davis, W.D.	Riding Saddles	Oct. 6, 1896	568,939
Davis, W.R., Jr.	Library Table	Sept. 24, 1878	208,378
Deitz, W.A.	Shoe	Apr. 30, 1867	64,205
Dickinson, J.H.	Pianola	Detroit, Mich., 1899	
Dorsey, O.	Door-Holding Device	Dec. 10, 1878	210,764
Dorticus, C.J.	Device for Applying Coloring Liquids to Sides of Soles or Heels of Shoes	Mar. 19, 1895	535,820
Dorticus, C.J.	Machine for Embossing Photo	Apr. 16, 1895	537,442
Dorticus, C.J.	Photographic Print Wash	Apr. 23, 1895	537,968
Dorticus, C.J.	Hose Leak Stop	July 18, 1899	629,315
Downing, P.B.	Electric Switch for Railroad	June 17, 1890	430,118
Downing, P.B.	Letter Box	Oct. 27, 1891	462,093
Downing, P.B.	Street Letter Box	Oct. 27, 1891	462,096
Dunnington, J.H.	Horse Detachers	Mar. 16, 1897	578,979
Edmonds, T.H.	Separating Screens	July 20, 1897	586,724
Elkins, T.	Dining, Ironing Table and Quilting Frame Combined	Feb. 22, 1870	100,020
Elkins, T.	Chamber Commode	Jan. 9, 1872	122,518
Elkins, T.	Refrigerating Apparatus	Nov. 4, 1879	221,222
Evans, J.H.	Convertible Settees	Oct. 5, 1897	591,095
Faulkner, H.	Ventilated Shoe	Apr. 29, 1890	426,495
Ferrell, F.J.	Steam Trap	Feb. 11, 1890	420,993
Ferrell, F.J.	Apparatus for Melting Snow	May 27, 1890	428,670
(Ferrell also patented eight valves between 1890 and 1893.)			
Fisher, D.A.	Joiners' Clamp	Apr. 20, 1875	162,281
Fisher, D.A.	Furniture Castor	Mar. 14, 1876	174,794
Flemming, R.F., Jr.	Guitar*	Mar. 3, 1886	338,727

INVENTOR	INVENTION	DATE	PATENT
Goode, Sarah E.	Folding Cabinet Bed	July 14, 1885	322,177
Grant, G.F.	Golf-Tee	Dec. 12, 1899	638,920
Grant, W.S.	Curtain Rod Support	Aug. 4, 1896	565,075
Gray, R.H.	Baling Press	Aug. 28, 1894	525,203
Gray, R.H.	Cistern Cleaners	Apr. 9, 1895	537,151
Gregory, J.	Motor	Apr. 26, 1887	361,937
Grenon, H.	Razor Stropping Device	Feb. 18, 1896	554,867
Griffin, F.W.	Pool Table Attachment	June 13, 1899	626,902
Gunn, S.W.	Boot or Shoe*	Jan. 16, 1900	641,642
Haines, J.H.	Portable Basin	Sept. 28, 1897	590,833
Hammonds, J.F.	Apparatus for Holding Yarn Skeins	Dec. 15, 1896	572,985
Harding, F.H.	Extension Banquet Table	Nov. 22, 1898	614,468
Hawkins, J.	Harness Attachment	Oct. 4, 1887	370,943
Hawkins, J.	Gridiron	Mar. 26, 1845	3,973
Headen, M.	Foot Power Hammer	Oct. 5, 1886	350,363
Hearness, R.	Sealing Attachment for Bottles	Feb. 15, 1898	598,929
Hearness, R.	Detachable Car Fender	July 4, 1899	628,003
Hilyer, A.F.	Water Evaporator Attachment for Hot Air Registers	Aug. 26, 1890	435,095
Hilyer, A.F.	Registers	Oct. 14, 1890	438,159
Holmes, E.H.	Gage	Nov. 12, 1895	549,513
Hunter, J.H.	Portable Weighing Scales	Nov. 3, 1896	570,553
Hyde, R.N.	Composition for Cleaning and Preserving Carpets	Nov. 6, 1888	392,205
Jackson, B.F.	Heating Apparatus	Mar. 1, 1898	599,985
Jackson, B.F.	Matrix Drying Appartus	May 10, 1898	603,879
Jackson, B.F.	Gas Burner	Apr. 4, 1899	622,482
Jackson, H.A.	Kitchen Table*	Oct. 6, 1896	569,135
Jackson, W.H.	Railway Switch	Mar. 9, 1897	578,641
Jackson, W.H.	Automatic Locking Switch	Aug. 23, 1898	609,436

INVENTOR	INVENTION	DATE	PATENT
Johnson, D.	Rotary Dining Table	Jan. 15, 1888	396,089
Johnson, D.	Lawn Mower Attachment	Sept. 10, 1889	410,836
Johnson, D.	Grass Receivers for Lawn Mowers	June 10, 1890	429,629
Johnson, I.R.	Bicycle Frame	Oct. 10, 1899	634,823
Johnson, P.	Swinging Chairs	Nov. 15, 1881	249,530
Johnson, P.	Eye Protector	Nov. 2, 1880	234,039
Johnson, W.	Velocipede	June 20, 1899	627,335
Johnson, W.A.	Paint Vehicle	Dec. 4, 1888	393,763
Johnson, W.H.	Overcoming Dead Centers	Feb. 4, 1896	554,223
Johnson, W.H.	Overcoming Dead Centers	Oct. 11, 1898	612,345
Johnson, W.	Egg Beater	Feb. 5, 1884	292,821
Jones & Long	Caps for Bottles	Sept. 13, 1898	610,715
Joyce, J.A.	Ore Bucket	Apr. 26, 1898	603,143
Latimer, L.H.	Manufacturing Carbons	June 17, 1882	252,386
Latimer, L.H.	Apparatus for Cooling and Disinfecting	Jan. 12, 1886	334,078
Latimer, L.H.	Locking Racks for Hats, Coats and Umbrellas	Mar. 24, 1896	557,076
Lavalette, W.A.	Printing Press*	Sept. 17, 1878	208,208
Lee, H.	Animal Trap	Feb. 12, 1867	61,941
Lee, J.	Kneading Machine	Aug. 7, 1894	524,042
Lee, J.	Bread Crumbling Machine	June 4, 1895	540,553
Leslie, F.W.	Envelope Seal	Sept. 21, 1897	590,325
Lewis, A.L.	Window Cleaner	Sept. 27, 1892	483,359
Lewis, E.R.	Spring Gun	May 3, 1887	362,096
Linden, H.	Piano Truck	Sept. 8, 1891	459,365
Little, E.	Bridle-Bit	Mar. 7, 1882	254,666
Loudin, F.J.	Sash Fastener	Dec. 12, 1892	510,432
Loudin, F.J.	Key Fastener	Jan. 9, 1894	512,308
Love, J.L.	Plasterers' Hawk	July 9, 1895	542,419
Love, J.L.	Pencil Sharpener	Nov. 23, 1897	594,114

INVENTOR	INVENTION	DATE	PATENT
Marshall, T.J.	Fire Extinguisher*	May 26, 1872	125,063
Marshall, W.	Grain Binder	May 11, 1886	341,599
Martin, W.A.	Lock	July 23, 1889	407,738
Martin, W.A.	Lock	Dec. 30, 1890	443,945
Matzeliger, J.E.	Mechanism for Distributing Tacks	Nov. 26, 1899	415,726
Matzeliger, J.E.	Nailing Machine	Feb. 25, 1896	421,954
Matzeliger, J.E.	Tack Separating Mechanism	Mar. 25, 1890	423,937
Matzeliger, J.E.	Lasting Machine	Sept. 22, 1891	459,899
McCoy, E.	Lubricator for Steam Engines	July 2, 1872	129,843
McCoy, E.	Lubricator for Steam Engines	Aug. 6, 1872	130,305
McCoy, E.	Steam Lubricator	Jan. 20, 1874	146,697
McCoy, E.	Ironing Table	May 12, 1874	150,876
McCoy, E.	Steam Cylinder Lubricator	Feb. 1, 1876	173,032
McCoy, E.	Steam Cylinder Lubricator	July 4, 1876	179,585
McCoy, E.	Lawn Sprinkler Design	Sept. 26, 1899	631,549
McCoy, E.	Steam Dome	June 16, 1885	320,354
McCoy, E.	Lubricator Attachment	Apr. 19, 1887	361,435
McCoy, E.	Lubricator for Safety Valves	May 24, 1887	363,529
McCoy, E.	Drip Cup	Sept. 29, 1891	460,215
(In addition, McCoy also held 16 different parents for lubricators between 1873 and 1899.)			
McCoy & Hodges	Lubricator	Dec. 24, 1889	418,139
McCree, D.	Portable Fire Escape	Nov. 11, 1890	440,322
Mendenhall, A.	Holder for Driving Reins	Nov. 28, 1899	637,811
Miles, A.	Elevator	Oct. 11, 1887	371,207
Mitchell, C.L.	Phoneterisin	Jan. 1, 1884	291,071
Mitchell, J.M.	Cheek Row Corn Planter	Jan. 16, 1900	641,462

INVENTOR	INVENTION	DATE	PATENT
Moody, W.U.	Game Board Design	May 11, 1897	27,046
Morehead, K.	Reel Carrier	Oct. 6, 1896	568,916
Murray, G.W.	Combined Furrow Opener and Stalk-knocker	Apr. 10, 1894	517,960
Murray, G.W.	Cultivator and Marker	Apr. 10, 1894	517,961
Murray, G.W.	Planter	June 5, 1894	520,887
Murray, G.W.	Cotton Chopper	June 5, 1894	520,888
Murray, G.W.	Fertilizer Distributor	June 5, 1894	520,889
Murray, G.W.	Planter	June 5, 1894	520,890
Murray, G.W.	Combined Cotton Seed	June 5, 1894	520,891
Murray, G.W.	Planter and Fertilizer Distributor Reaper	June 5, 1894	520,892
Murray, W.	Attachment for Bicycles	Jan. 27, 1891	445,452
Nance, L.	Game Apparatus	Dec. 1, 1891	464,035
Nash, H.H.	Life Preserving Stool	Oct. 5, 1875	168,519
Newman, Ms. L.D.	Brush	Nov. 15, 1898	614,335
Newson, S.	Oil Heater or Cooker	May 22, 1894	520,188
Nichols & Latimer	Electric Lamp*	Sept. 13, 1881	247,097
Nickerson, W.J.	Mandolin and Guitar Attachment for Pianos	June 27, 1899	627,739
O'Conner & Turner	Alarm for Boilers	Aug. 25, 1896	566,612
O'Conner & Turner	Steam Gage	Aug. 25, 1896	566,613
O'Conner & Turner	Alarm for Coasts Containing Vessels	Feb. 8, 1898	598,572
Outlaw, J.W.	Horseshoes	Nov. 15, 1898	614,273
Perryman, F.R.	Caterers' Tray Table	Feb. 2, 1892	468,038
Peterson, H.	Attachment for Lawn Mowers	Apr. 30, 1889	402,189
Phelps, W.H.	Apparatus for Washing Vehicles	Mar. 23, 1897	579,242
Pickering, J.F.	Air Ship	Feb. 20, 1900	643,975
Pickett, H.	Scaffold	June 30, 1874	152,511

INVENTOR	INVENTION	DATE	PATENT
Pinn, T.B.	File Holder	Aug. 17, 1880	231,355
Polk, A.M.	Bicycle Support	Apr. 14, 1896	558,103
Pugsley, A.	Blind Stop	July 29, 1890	433,306
Purdy & Peters	Design for Spoons	Apr. 23, 1895	24,228
Purdy & Sadgwar	Folding Chair	June 11, 1889	405,117
Purdy, W.	Device for Sharpening Edged Tools	Oct. 27, 1896	570,337
Purdy, W.	Design for Sharpening Edged Tools	Aug. 16, 1898	609,367
Purdy, W.	Device for Sharpening Edged Tools	Aug. 1, 1899	630,106
Purvis, W.B.	Bag Fastener	Apr. 25, 1882	256,856
Purvis, W.B.	Hand Stamp	Feb. 27, 1883	273,149
Purvis, W.B.	Fountain Pen	Jan. 7, 1890	419,065
Purvis, W.B.	Electric Railway*	May 1, 1894	519,291
Purvis, W.B.	Magnetic Car Balancing Device	May 21, 1895	539,542
Purvis, W.B.	Electric Railway Switch	Aug. 17, 1897	588,176
(Purvis also patented 10 paper bag machines between 1884 and 1894.)			
Queen, W.	Guard for Companion Ways and Hatches	Aug. 18, 1891	458,131
Ray, E.P.	Chair Supporting Device	Feb. 21, 1899	620,078
Ray, L.P.	Dust Pan	Aug. 3, 1897	587,607
Reed, J.W.	Dough Kneader and Roller	Sept. 23, 1884	305,474
Reynolds, H.H.	Window Ventilator for R.R. Cars	Apr. 3, 1883	275,271
Reynolds, H.H.	Safety Gate for Bridges	Oct. 7, 1890	437,937
Reynolds, R.R.	Non-Refillable Bottle	May 2, 1899	624,092
Rhodes, J.B.	Water Closets	Dec. 19, 1899	639,290
Richardson, A.C.	Hame Fastener	Mar. 14, 1882	255,022
Richardson, A.C.	Churn	Feb. 17, 1891	446,470
Richardson, A.C.	Casket Lowering Device	Nov. 13, 1894	529,311

INVENTOR	INVENTION	DATE	PATENT
Richardson, A.C.	Insect Destroyer	Feb. 28, 1899	620,362
Richardson, A.C.	Bottle	Dec. 12, 1899	638,811
Richardson, W.H.	Cotton Chopper	June 1, 1886	343,140
Richardson, W.H.	Child's Carriage	June 18, 1889	405,599
Richardson, W.H.	Child's Carriage	June 18, 1889	405,600
Richey, C.V.	Car Coupling	June 15, 1897	584,650
Richey, C.V.	Railroad Switch	Aug. 3, 1897	587,657
Richey, C.V.	Railroad Switch	Oct. 26, 1897	592,448
Richey, C.V.	Fire Escape Bracket	Dec. 28, 1897	596,427
Richey, C.V.	Combined Hammock and Stretcher	Dec. 13, 1898	615,907
Rickman, A.L.	Overshoe	Feb. 8, 1898	598,816
Ricks, J.	Horseshoe	Mar. 30, 1886	338,781
Ricks, J.	Overshoes for Horses	June 6, 1899	626,245
Robinson, E.R.	Electric Railway Trolley	Sept. 19, 1893	505,370
Robinson, E.R.	Casting Composite	Nov. 23, 1897	594,286
Robinson, J.H.	Life Saving Guards for Locomotives	Mar. 14, 1899	621,143
Robinson, J.H.	Life Saving Guards for Street Cars	Apr. 25, 1899	623,929
Robinson, J.	Dinner Pail	Feb. 1, 1887	356,852
Romain, A.	Passenger Register	Apr. 23, 1889	402,035
Ross, A.L.	Runner for Stops	Aug. 4, 1896	565,301
Ross, A.L.	Bag Closure	June 7, 1898	605,343
Ross, A.L.	Trousers Support	Nov. 28, 1899	638,068
Ross, J.	Bailing Press	Sept. 5, 1899	632,539
Roster, D.N.	Feather Culer	Mar. 10, 1896	556,166
Ruffin, S.	Vessels for Liquids and Manner of Sealing	Nov. 20, 1988	737,603
Russell, L.A.	Guard Attachment for Beds	Aug. 13, 1895	544,381
Sampson, G.T.	Sled Propeller	Feb. 17, 1885	312, 388
Sampson, G.T.	Clothes Drier	June 7, 1892	476,416

INVENTOR	INVENTION	DATE	PATENT
Scottron, S.R.	Adjustable Window Cornice	Feb. 17, 1880	224,732
Scottron, S.R.	Cornice	Jan. 16, 1883	270,851
Scottron, S.R.	Pole Tip	Sept. 21, 1886	349,525
Scottron, S.R.	Curtain Rod	Aug. 30, 1892	481,720
Scottron, S.R.	Supporting Bracket	Sept. 12, 1893	505,008
Shanks, S.C.	Sleeping Car Berth Register	July 21, 1897	587,165
Shewcraft, Frank	Letter Box	Detroit, Mich.	
Shorter, D.W.	Feed Rack	May 17, 1887	363,089
Smith, J.W.	Improvement in Games	Apr. 17, 1900	647,887
Smith, J.W.	Lawn Sprinkler	May 4, 1897	581,785
Smith, J.W.	Lawn Sprinkler	Mar. 22, 1898	601,065
Smith, P.D.	Potato Digger	Jan. 21, 1891	445,206
Smith, P.D.	Grain Binder	Feb. 23, 1892	469,279
Snow & Johns	Liniment	Oct. 7, 1890	437,728
Spears, H.	Portable Shield for Infantry	Dec. 27, 1870	110,599
Standard, J.	Oil Stove	Oct. 29, 1889	413,689
Standard, J.	Refrigerator	July 14, 1891	455,891
Stewart & Johnson	Metal Bending Machine	Dec. 27, 1887	375,512
Stewart, E.W.	Punching Machine	May 3, 1887	362,190
Stewart, E.W.	Machine for Forming Vehicle Seat Bars	Mar. 22, 1887	373,698
Stewart, T.W.	Mop	June 13, 1893	499,402
Stewart, T.W.	Station Indicator	June 20, 1893	499,895
Sutton, E.H.	Cotton Cultivator	Apr. 7, 1874	149,543
Sweeting, J.A.	Device or Rolling Cigarettes	Nov. 30, 1897	594,501
Sweeting, J.A.	Combined Knife & Scoop	June 7, 1898	605,209
Taylor, B.H.	Rctary Engine	Apr. 23, 1878	202,888
Taylor, B.H.	Slide Valve	July 6, 1897	585,798

INVENTOR	INVENTIONS	DATE	PATENT
Thomas, S.E.	Waste Trap	Oct. 16, 1883	286,746
Thomas, S.E.	Waste Trap for Basins, Closets, etc.	Oct. 4, 1887	371,107
Thomas, S.E.	Casting	July 31, 1888	386,941
Thomas, S.E.	Pipe Connection	Oct. 9, 1888	390,821
Toliver, George	Propeller for Vessels	Apr. 28, 1891	451,086
Tregoning & Latimer	Globe Supporter for Electric Lamps	Mar. 21, 1882	255,212
Walker, Peter	Machine for Cleaning Seed Cotton	Feb. 16, 1897	577,153
Walker, Peter	Bait Holder	Mar. 8, 1898	600,241
Waller, J.N.	Shoemaker's Cabinet or Bench	Feb. 3, 1880	224,253
Washington, Wade	Corn Husking Machine	Aug. 14, 1883	283,173
Watts, J.R.	Bracket for Miners' Lamp	Mar. 7, 1893	493,137
West, E.H.	Weather Shield	Sept. 5, 1899	632,385
West, J.W.	Wagon	Oct. 18, 1870	108,419
White, D.L.	Extension Steps for Cars	Jan. 12, 1897	574,969
White, J.T.	Lemon Squeezer	Dec. 8, 1896	572,849
Williams, Carter	Canopy Frame	Feb. 2, 1892	468,280
Williams, J.P.	Pillow Sham Holder	Oct. 10, 1899	634,784
Winn, Frank	Direct Acting Steam Engine	Dec. 4, 1888	394,047
Winters, J.R.	Fire Escape Ladder	May 7, 1878	203,517
Winters, J.R.	Fire Escape Ladder	Apr. 8, 1878	214,224
Woods, G.T.	Steam Boiler Furnace	June 3, 1884	299,894
Woods, G.T.	Telephone Transmitter*	Dec. 2, 1884	3,088,176
Woods, G.T.	Apparatus for Transmission of Messages by Electricity	Apr. 7, 1885	315,368
Woods, G.T.	Relay Instrument	June 7, 1887	364,619
Woods, G.T.	Polarized Relay	July 5, 1887	366,192

INVENTOR	INVENTION	DATE	PATENT
Woods, G.T.	Electro Mechanical Brake	Aug. 16, 1887	368,265
Woods, G.T.	Telephone System and Apparatus	Oct. 11, 1887	371,241
Woods, G.T.	Railway Telegraphy	Nov. 15, 1887	373,383
Woods, G.T.	Induction Telegraph Sys.	Nov. 29, 1887	373,915
Woods, G.T.	Overhead Conducting System for Electric Railway	May 29, 1888	383,844
Woods, G.T.	Electro-Motive Railway System	June 26, 1888	385,034
Woods, G.T.	Tunnel Construction for Electric Railway	July 17, 1888	386,282
Woods, G.T.	Galvanic Battery	Aug. 14, 1888	387,839
Woods, G.T.	Railway Telegraphy	Aug. 28, 1888	388,803
Woods, G.T.	Automatic Safety Cut-out for Electric Circuits	Jan. 1, 1889	395,533
Woods, G.T.	Electric Railway System	Nov. 10, 1891	463,020
Woods, G.T.	Electric Railway Supply System	Oct. 31, 1893	507,606
Woods, G.T.	Electric Railway Conduit	Nov. 21, 1893	509,065
Woods, G.T.	System of Electrical Distribution	Oct. 13, 1896	569,443
Woods, G.T.	Amusement Apparatus	Dec. 19, 1899	639,692
Wormley, James	Life Saving Appartus	May 24, 1881	242,091
	SOME ADDITIONAL BLACK INVENTORS		
Morgan, G.A.	Traffic Light	Early 1900's	---
Morgan, G.A.	Gas Mask	---	---
Woods, G.B.	Telephone Transmitter	---	308,876
Alexander, N.	Folding Chair	July 4, 1911	997,108
Spikes, R.B.	Automatic Gear Shift	Feb. 6, 1932	1,889,614
Spikes, R.B.	Multi-Barrel Machine Gun	1940	---

*Variation

Activity Ideas

MULTIPLE CHOICE

One of the following women is now serving as the first Black Woman on Detroit's Common Council.

A. Barbara Jordan

B. Barbara Sizemore

C. Erma Henderson

D. Shirley Chisholm

Martin Luther King helped organize the boycott of public busses in Montgomery, Alabama in 19 . Who was the lady who sparked that controversy by refusing to give up her seat to the white person?

A. Harriet Tubman

B. Rosa Parks

C. Phyllis Wheatley

D. Sojourner Truth

Many black inventors contributed to the technical growth of America. One of them is buried in Detroit's Elmwood Cemetery. Who is it?

A. Granville T. Woods

B. George Washington Carver

C. Elijah McCoy

D. Norbert Rillieux

Three great African empires existed thousands of years ago. Each of these empires was noted for its wealth, organized government and its cultural centers. In which empire was Timbuktu, the great center of learning?

A. Ghana

B. Mali

C. Songhay

STUDY SHEET

Match the person with the statement

1. Jesse Jackson
2. Reverend Albert Cleage
3. Coleman Young
4. Erma Henderson
5. Andrew Young
6. Jim Ingram
7. Roy Wilkins
8. Shirley Chisholm
9. Julian Bond
10. Idi Amin

A. NAACP President
B. Founder of the Shrine of the Black Madonna
C. Operation PUSH
D. Drum Beat Commentator WJLB
E. Mayor of City of Detroit
F. President of Uganda
G. First Black woman to run for president
H. Member of Common Council of Detroit
I. U.S. Ambassador to United Nations
J. First Black man nominated for president - he declined because he was too young

Explain the responsibility of the Detroit Common Council to the citizens of Detroit. Name three of its Black members.

What was the "Underground Railroad?" Who organized it? What is its significance to Detroit?

What was the Montgomery, Alabama boycott? Include in your response the two persons who became famous as a result of the boycott. Why did it take place?

Family

I. PURPOSE:

To become familiar with the lifestyles of families in modern Africa.

To become aware of the similarities and differences in African and American family life.

To develop an understanding of the relationship of Afro-Americans to Africans.

To develop skill in critical thinking.

To develop...

II. DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

1. In what ways is life in Africa much like ours? In what ways is it different?

   _____ family structure
   _____ food
   _____ dress
   _____ house
   _____ recreation
   _____ school

2. What did you learn about Africa that you did not know or thought differently about before?

III. ACTIVITY:

Draw pictures -

1. about your family
2. about one of the African families

Write about your pictures -

a. What is happening?
b. Who is in the picture?
c. What is their role in the family?
d. What probably happened before? _____ _____ (Creativity)
   What will probably happen later? _____ _____

Sharing of drawings and writings

IV. MATERIALS:

Families of Modern Africa, filmstrips and tapes (cassettes)

NIKKI-ROSA

OBJECTIVES:

To develop skills in:

thinking and writing creatively

(language arts, spelling, sentence structure, etc.)

Interpretive comprehension

-recognition of cause and effect
-ability to form conclusions
-ability to analyze character/feelings

To develop awareness and understandings in:

Emphathy

Humanistic qualities in Black culture

Social conditions affecting quality of life

Self

ACTIVITIES:

Chidren have copies of poem...read through.

Listen to recording... "What is she saying?"

Discuss meaning of peom.

Relate it to childhood remembrances...write about an experience brought to mind by the poem.

Sharing out after teacher check.

Class discussion of experiences in terms of how person felt.

Relating to some personal experience.

NIKKI-ROSA

(Nikki Giovanni)

childhood remembrances are always a drag
if you're Black
you always remember things like living in Woodlawn
with no inside toilet
and if you become famous or something
they never talk about how happy you were to have your mother
all to yourself and
how good the water felt when you got your bath from one of
those big tubs that folk in chicago barbecue in
and somehow when you talk about home
it never gets across how much you
understood their feelings
as the whole family attended meetings about Hollydale
and even though you remember
your biographers never understand
your father's pain as he sells his stock
and another dream goes
and though you're poor it isn't proverty that
concerns you
and though they fought a lot
it isn't your father's drinking that makes any difference
but only that everybody is together and you
and your sister have happy birthdays and very good christmasses
and I really hope no white person ever has cause to write
about me because they never understand Black love is Black
wealth and they'll probably talk about my hard childhood
and never understand that all the while I was quite happy

AFRICAN RECIPES

"Come into my home, sit at my table; then you will know me."

African Proverb

The sharing of a meal is an important social occasion in many cultures. No where is this more true than in Africa. It is not unusual to hear an African say about a person: "He is my friend; we have eaten together."

Traditionally, the social aspects of this situation were underscored because most of the dishes were served in and eaten from common bowls. Too, strict rules of etiquette were observed: only the right hand was used for eating or elders ate before younger people helped themselves or certain foods, considered the choicest morsels, were reserved for guests or important personages. In general, sharing a meal was considered, and still is by most Africans, a manifestation of their people's feelings of community and solidarity. Students might enjoy investigating the customs surrounding eating both in an African culture and in their own, trying to find out the origins and meaning of the particular habits.

Below is a menu for an African meal. All of the selection can be easily made in an electric frying pan or in an electric coffee pot, as is the case with the beverage. These could be done for a class luncheon (each recipe feeds 4-8 people) or the students might cook up an "African festival" and invite guests.

==========

Peanut Soup *CONGO*

1 cup peanut butter (smooth style)
2 cups chicken boullion
¼ cup chopped onions
¼ cup chopped tomatoes
red pepper (optional)

Heat boullion and peanut butter together in a pan slowly, stirring until the peanut butter is dissolved. Simmer for about 10 minutes. Add onions and tomatoes. Simmer until onions are soft. Pour into bowls and sprinkle sparingly with hot red pepper. Serves four.

Beans and Rice *GHANA*

2 cups rice
1 cup dried white or red kidney beans
water
salt to taste

Cook beans according to the package directions. When firm but thoroughly cooked, pur out excess water. Add rice, salt and water again according to package directions. As the rice steams, check it occasionally to see that there is enough water since the beans, too, will continue to cook and they both may require more. Add water as necessary. Serves 4 to 5.

Joloff Rice with Meat or Chicken — *GHANA*

2 lbs. of beef or 1-2 lb. chicken cut in pieces
1 8 oz. can of tomato sauce
1 large onion
cooking oil
1/8 cup butter or margarine
2 cups of rice
salt and pepper to taste
water
red pepper (optional)

Cut meat or chicken into pieces. Fry in hot oil. When brown, add 1 cup of water, onions chopped into small pieces, tomato sauce and red pepper. Allow the stew to simmer until the meat is almost tender, adding more water as necessary. Add rice, water and salt according to package directions. Boil for about 10 minutes, reduce heat and simmer until all of the water has boiled away and the rice is done. Toss with butter and salt and pepper. Serves 6 to 8.

Chicken Curry — *KENYA (This popular dish is probably East Indian derived.)*

1 2lb. chicken
3 medium-sized tomatoes
1 medium-sized onion
1 tablespoon curry powder
2 tablespoons flour
cooking oil
water or chicken boullion
salt and pepper to taste

Cut chicken into small pieces and brown in a pan with a small amount of cooking oil. Remove from pan and set aside. Cut onions and tomatoes into small pieces and place in a small amoung of oil in the frying pan. Mix with the curry powder and flour and then fry these altogether. Add the browned chicken, salt and pepper and enough water to amost cover. Boil for 5 minutes, lower heat and simmer until chicken is tender. Serve over rice with small dishes of chopped bananas, peanuts, onions, tomatoes, pineapple and grated coconut to sprinkle on top. Chutney, available in many supermarkets, is also a traditional accompaniment. Serves 6 to 8.

Ground Beef — *GHANA*

1 lb. ground beef
4 medium-sized onions, chopped
garlic, to taste
1 teaspoon red pepper
salt to taste
1 chopped green pepper
½ cup cooked flat green beans
2 tablespoons peanut oil
1 8 oz. can tomato sauce

Heat peanut oil in a pan and fry onions, garlic and peppers for 5 minutes. Add beef and brown it. Add tomato sauce and simmer for 20 minutes. Add flat beans and allow them to heat through. Serve over rice and beans or plain rice. Serves 4 to 6.

Fried Bananas *IVORY COAST*

4 bananas
2 tablespoons lemon juice
3/4 cups fine crushed Corn Flakes
peanut oil
black pepper
sugar
cinammon

Cut the bananas into quarters lengthwise and then into halves crosswise, making 8 fingers of each banana. Allow to stand 10 minutes covered with lemon juice. Roll in crumbs and cook quickly in peanut oil ½ inch deep in skillet at 370° until crispy brown on both sides. Bananas may be sprinkled with pepper and served as an accompaniment to meat or fish, or sprinkled with sugar and cinnamon if served as a dessert. Serves 4 to 6.

Mango Snow *TANZANIA*

4 green medium-sized mangoes
3 cups water
2 tablespoons sugar

Peel and thin-slice the mangoes. Put them in a shallow pan and add water to cover the bottom of pan but not the mangoes. Simmer until the mangoes are very soft. Add sugar and mash the mangoes thoroughly. Taste for sweetness and add more sugar, if necessary. Sieve the mixture if there are any lumps. Allow to cool. The mixture should now look like thick puree. Chill or serve immediately. Serves 6.

Yansoon *EGYPT*

For each cup desired, use the following proportions:

3/4 cup water
1 teaspoon anise seeds
2 teaspoons sugar

Boil the ingredients together for 2 minutes. Pour through a strainer into cups.

KABAZ (BLACK JEWELS) INC.
12658 Littlefield 313-834-5485
Detroit, MI 48227

ABOUT KABAZ

"Kabaz" is a non-profit, community based, Cultural Research and Development Center which uses its knowledge and energies through its unique programs which are designed to address the relevance and outstanding facets of Black History and Culture. Kabaz's staff of researchers seek out a variety of facts on specific issues that concern the Black community and exposes those historical and cultural aspects that have influenced the conditinos which now exist.

Kabaz espouses that all conditions which are present today have a historical root and cultural emphasis which needs to be explored and dealt with through a prescribed means of action. Kabaz's program developers take the issues at hand and create formats in which these issues can be be addressed.

Kabaz's staff and members are supporters of the "cultural arts" and do most of their programs in an "artistic" manner which has proven to be both educational and entertaining. Kabaz calls its unique approach "edu-tainment," and always suggest a positive approach to how things can change with the proper knowledge and action in these situations.

Literally, "Kabaz" means "Black Jewels," which is representative of those shining individuals who are dedicated to upholding the beauty of Black culture, the truth of Black history, and work toward a solution of those negative conditions that exist in the Black community.

"Damalis" are Kabaz's youth who are learning the importance of culture in their lives and adapting a strong sense of pride which will carry them far in their endeavors. They are involved in the Kabaz Youth Leadership Development Training Program, which gives them the necessary skills to be forerunners in changing their communities and in being the best at whatever they seek to accomplish in life. Kabaz believes we should "love our children into excellence" while they strive to reach their goals.

Our youth attend workshops offered by Kabaz to enhance their knowledge and self-expression. They use the performing arts as their means of increasing their communicative skills and to express what they have learned in the workshop training. Damalis create their own productions in the sense that they decide the type of production to be developed and actively build the program themselves. "Sindamella" A Ghetto Fairytale" is a prize production of Kabaz which was, in actuality, written, choreographed and performed by Damalis' youth. Damali stands for "Beautiful Visions." Kabaz believes that our youth are "diamonds in the rough, and when they are polished they shine and become 'beautiful visions' for the world to see."

Programs designed by Kabaz are varied in their nature and are designed to suit and please a wide range of individuals or organizations. Kabaz has programs in three major areas:

1) Adult, semi-professional presentations
2) All youth productions
3) A professional series that is offered at least once a year.

As an extra added feature Kabaz offers lectures by our outstanding "Executive Director," Ayo Hogan who is a dynamic female lecturer and commentator. Ms. Hogan is a graduate from Wayne State University with a Master's Degree in Social Work Administration. She has to her credit, 15 years of service to the Black community involving youth of all ages and from various locations in the Detroit area.

Our youth productions have been given much media coverage over the years. The Michigan Chronicle recently provided a picture and story about our 1983 production of "Come Let Us Shout in Your Ear." (August 25, 1983). The Detroit Free Press provided a full-page picture and story on our 1981 production of "Sindamella: A Ghetto Fairytale." (September 26, 1981). Ms. Hogan was featured in the Detroit News Magazine People Plus Section as a "Person to Watch." (October 25, 1981).

Teachers, senior citizens, parents, administrators, youth home participants and family members of all ages have viewed our productions and gave excellent ratings, recommending them as highly educational and entertaining for all ages.

Kabaz programs are always community oriented and deal with the full development of the community and the importance of self-development. All Kabaz programs can be obtained by interested individuals or groups because we "have props will travel," and we are sure to fill those specific needs. If anyone has a specific topic that they would like addressed, Kabaz will research it and develop a program for that particular situation.

Available to the public are our magnificent productions "Sindamella: A Ghetto Fairytale," "Umbilical Cord, Black History Revealed," and "Come Let Us Shout in Your Ear," as well as lectures and workshops on Black history, culture, community development, the art of manhood and womanhood, poetry shows, one act plays, African fashion shows and African Drummers and Dancers, or whatever you need may be!

If you have any further questions about Kabaz or our programs please feel free to contact us at 577-4701 or 834-5485. Ask for Ayo Hogan or Denise (Binta) Hall.

PERFORMANCES:

February 23, 1984 - Northwestern High School

February 24, 1984 - Wayne State University

February 25, 1984 - East Side Center

The Detroit Black McDonald's Owners' Association and the Detroit Public Schools have completed the Second Annual Black History Month Oratorical Contest. The theme was "Milestones in the History of Free Blacks, Between 1800 and 1930."

Contestants were 10th, 11th, and 12th grade students from the Detroit Public Schools. They researched, wrote, and presented a five-minute speech on the contest theme. The contest was coordinated by the Department of Language Education.

Prizes were awarded as follows:

First Prize - a $3000 scholarship or $300 in cash

Second Prize - a $2000 scholarship or $200 in cash

Third Prize - a #1000 scholarship or $100 in cash

Winners of the Second Annual Black History Month Oratorical Contest will be announced in February.

FILMS

S6199 Africa is My Home
S5013 African Animals
S5004 African Animals: Hoof and Horn
S9930 African Community: The Masai
S4852 African Craftsmen: The Ashanti
S5038 Benjamin Banneker: Man of Science
S4890 Black Dimensions in American Art
S9938 Black Men and Iron Horses (Inventors)
S2313 Black Music in America: From Then Til Now
S5039 Black People in the Slave South
S2372 Family of Ghana
S5042 Frederick Douglass
S5043 Harlem in the Twenties
S5044 Martin Luther King, Jr.
S2398 Slaves Story: Running a Thousand Miles to Freedom
S6113 You Are There: Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad
S1549 "I Have a Dream..." The Life of Martin Luther King
S2725 American Negro Sings
S2716 Black History: Lost, Stolen or Strayed
S2713 Black Soldier
S2751 Black World
S9488 Discovering the Music of Africa
S4641 George Washington Carver
S2757 Heritage in Black
S2717 Heritage of the Negro
S1548 Martin Luther King, Jr. From Montgomery to Memphis
S9795 Negro Kingdoms of Africa's Golden Age
S1651 Negro Slavery
S1258 New Africa: Peoples and Leaders
S1319 Slavery and Slave Resistance

FILMSTRIPS

AFRICA: FOCUS ON CULTURE

F5179 Children in Africa
F51 Women in Africa
F5181 African Religions
F5182 Education in Africa

AFRICA: MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

F5890 Musical Instruments: String
F5891 Musical Instruments: Winds
F5892 Musical Instruments: Percussion

AMERICAN NEGROES SERIES

F4741 Booker T. Washington
F4742 Frederick Douglass
F4743 George Washington Carver
F4744 Harriet Tubman
F4745 Sojourner Truth
F4746 Mary McLeod Bethune
F4747 Martin Luther King
F4748 Jackie Robinson

F4977 Afro-American Art
F5255 Afro-American Literature
F4363 Afro-American's Quest for Education

BLACK FOLK MUSIC IN AMERICA

F6188 Songs of Slavery
F6168 Black Songs of the Civil War
F6189 Black Songs After the Civil War
F6189 Black Songs of Modern Times

BLACK HISTORY SERIES

F4628 Africa Past
F4629 Black History, 1-92-1865
F4630 Black History, 1865-1915
F4631 Black History, 1915-1970

BLACK LEADERS OF TWENTIETH CENTURY AMERICA

F4918 Charles Drew
F4918 Mary McLeod Bethune
F4919 Martin Luther King

BLACK LEADERS (con't.)

F4919 Langston Hughes
F4920 Malcolm X
F4920 A. Philip Tandolph
F4921 Percy Julian
F4921 Edward Brooke
F4922 Lorraine Hansberry
F4922 Carl Stokes

F5444 Black Odyssey: Migration to the Cities

BLACK POLITICAL POWER

F5558 Julian Bond
F5559 Yvonne Braithwaite
F5560 Shirley Chisholm
F5561 John Conyers, Jr.
F5562 Carl Stokes
F5563 Using the System

CHAINS OF SLAVERY

F6521 Harriet Tubman
F6522 Frederick Douglass
F6523 Black People in the Free North
F6524 Black People in the Slave South
F6525 Nat Turner's Rebellion
F6526 Black People in the Civil War

HERITAGE OF AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY

F5230 Changing Currents of Civil Rights
F5231 Plantation System
F5232 Years of Challenge
F5233 From Africa to the New World
F5234 Leaders Who Left Their Mark
F5235 Life in the New American Colonies
F5236 Long Hard Struggle
F5237 From Reconstruction to Jim Crow
F5238 From Abolition Movements to Civil War

OUR FAMILY IS BLACK

F4900 Family Together
F4900 Father At Work
F4901 Mothers Work Hard
F4901 Jerry's First Day at School
F4902 Rose is Sixteen
F4902 Charles and his Friends

F5058 Search for Black Identity: Malcolm X

F5060 Search for Black Identity: Martin Luther King

SLAVERY: AMERICA'S PECULIAR INSTITUTION

F4950 Background of Slavery
F4951 Slavery in America

F4398 Black Treasures